The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5109. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Probable Conclusion of a Prusso-American Commercial Treaty.

The Resignation of Minister Adams Announced in London.

Discouraging Prospects of the Abyssinian Expedition.

Suppression of the Rebellion in Yucatan.

PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Official Statement of the Progress of Negotiations for an International Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 7—Evening.

It has been officially given out by Count VON BISMARCK, that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States have commenced, and are progressing with the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Announcement of the Resignation of Minister Adams—Comments of the British Press.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The resignation of the United States Minister, Mr. ADAMS, has been announced. The London *Standard* has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. ADAMS, expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he has so ably filled.

ABYSSINIA.

Discouraging News in Regard to the Projects of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Later advices have been received here from the British army now operating in Abyssinia for the purpose of releasing the English captives. The news is very discouraging, and forbids the hope of a successful or safe move this season.

ITALY.

Admiral Farragut in Florence.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 7.

Admiral FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city to-day from Genoa. He was received with especial honor by the Minister of the Marine.

MEXICO.

Suppression of the Rebellion in Yucatan—Insurrection in Tampico—Resignation of Gens. Diaz and Escobedo.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Spanish steamer *Marsella* arrived to-day from Vera Cruz.

The rebellion in Yucatan against the Mexican Government has been suppressed. Gen. ALATORRE, the Commander of the Mexican expedition, was in possession of Sisal and Merida.

A battle was fought on the 2d inst. at Merida, between the Government troops and the Rebels, in which the latter were utterly defeated. VILLAFANA, the revolutionary leader, was killed, and at the end of the engagement most of his adherents surrendered, though small parties succeeded in making their escape to the mountains. Some of the rebel officers also escaped during the night and left the country on the schooner *Oriental*, which was lying off the shore.

The steamer from Vera Cruz also brings the news that an insurrection has broken out in Tampico. At the last accounts the rebels held possession of the city, and some Mexican gunboats were blockading the port.

The latest dispatches from the City of Mexico announce that Gens. ESCOBEDO and DIAZ and other Generals in the Mexican service have tendered their resignations to President JUAREZ.

The announcement of the victory over the rebellion in Yucatan was received in the Capital with great rejoicing. It is reported that the prisoners in the hands of Gen. ALATORRE will be shot.

CUBA.

A Breach of the Neutrality Prevented—The Advance Payment of Customs to be Exacted.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Frederico* which cleared ostensibly for Hamburg, has been forbidden from proceeding to sea by the Cuban authorities, on the suspicion that she is really destined to some Mexican port. She was stopped at the request of the American Consul.

The Administrator of the Customs has ordered that payments of duties be made hereafter in advance.

The Pacific Railroad Surveying Party in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 7.

Late Arizona advices say that Gen. PALMER's Pacific Railroad surveying party was at Hardyvale Jan. 15. The line of survey crosses the Colorado River twenty-five miles below Fort Mohave. The route is unexpectedly favorable, and the engineers on the thirty-second parallel route have been recalled and the work stopped in that direction.

There has been a great fight between the troops and the Wollopi Indians near Beale Springs. The Chief, SIERUM, was wounded, and 16 Indians killed, but the troops were repulsed with the loss of two wounded. The savages were fortified among the rocks. Col. PRICE has sent reinforcements and supplies to the soldiers. The Indians have run off or killed all the stock at William's Fork. Over one hundred men are at work in the mines in that vicinity, and rich lodes are being developed.

Reorganization of the New-Orleans Board of Aldermen—Order from Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The following order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—For proceedings to hold an election for Receiver of the Second District of the City of New-Orleans, in contempt of orders from these headquarters, the following members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans who voted for the resolution—military appointments—are hereby removed: JAMES GRAHAM, F. E. DUMAS, JOHN R. CLAY, of the Board of Aldermen; and A. MABEY, S. THESAN, O. R. J. DURN, S. STRAIGHT, B. F. JOUBERT and C. S. SAUVINET, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

J. N. LEA, ROBERT J. WATSON and GUY DUPLANTIER are hereby appointed members of the Board of Aldermen, and WILLIAMSON SMITH, GEORGE URQUHART, J. H. MOORE, B. S. MORGAN, CHARLES BEAUMONT and J. S. WHITAKER are appointed members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

J. H. OGLESBY is appointed a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in place of C. L. GAMBLE, resigned.

Upon accepting these appointments the abovenamed persons will transmit to these headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.
GEORGE L. HARTSHUFF, Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Proceedings of the National Commercial Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The third day's session of the National Commercial Convention was mainly devoted to the reports of the Committees.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, presented the report of the Committee on the National Chamber of Commerce. It provides that the name of the Association shall be "The Association of National Boards of Trade;" its purpose the harmonizing of the commercial and industrial interests of the country; its membership shall comprise one from each Board of Trade—Boards having more than 100 members being entitled to one additional delegate; more than 100 members, two additional, and more than 1,000 members, three additional; one session shall be held annually; special sessions to be fixed by the bylaws; the details of the organization to be left to the Boston Board of Trade.

The report was accepted.

Mr. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia, of the Committee on that subject, reported to the Convention as follows:

Your Committee on Weights and Measures beg leave to report that, in our opinion, the interests of the country at large demand a uniform system of weights and measures that will apply to each State of our Union, and they have concluded to report and recommend for your adoption the following:

Resolved, That the cental system for the measurement of all the products of the soil is best adapted to the requirements of the trade of the country, and in harmony with our decimal currency.

Resolved, That it be recommended that on and after the 1st of August, 1868, each association represented in this Convention adopt the cental system in the sale, storage and transportation of said products.

Resolved, That we recommend that on and after Aug. 1, 1868, 200 pounds shall constitute a barrel of flour or meal.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the enactment by Congress of such laws as are necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, as a national measure, and to extend the cental or decimal system to all weights and measures.

Resolved, That as Congress has now under consideration the subject of the measurements of spirits and other liquids with a view of collecting the revenue on the same, this Committee do not deem it necessary to take any action in regard to this matter.

Mr. SHEPARD, of Albany, moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. BENNETT, Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural and Manufacturing interests, reported a series of resolutions, that the national market for agriculture is a home market, and that all the interests of the country should be harmonized in a revision of the tariff, the duties to be so laid as to secure the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and to place the heaviest duties on manufactured articles, in which labor forms the chief expense, giving protection to labor, and inviting the importation of laborers.

Quite an exciting discussion sprang up as to the manner in which the vote should be taken on these resolutions.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Boston, objected to the words "balance of trade" in the resolves as being very uncertain in their nature.

Mr. ROPES, of Boston, ridiculed the idea of importing laborers instead of labor. He said he should much rather import teas than hordes of Chinamen; many other articles rather than the half-starved European operatives engaged in manufacturing them abroad.

Mr. ATKINSON had moved that the vote on accepting the resolves be taken by tellers. He withdrew the motion when

Mr. ROPES offered a motion to recommit the subject to the Committee.

Mr. FRAZER, of Cincinnati, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion was rejected.

The motion to recommit to the Committee was rejected, when the resolves were adopted by quite a majority, just as they came from the Committee.

Mr. WETHERELL, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution relative to the manner in which duties are levied on imports. Instead of paying duties at the maritime ports where vessels first touch, the resolution proposes to levy the duty where the articles are ultimately destined, doing away with warehousing, bonding, &c., and making every place to which foreign goods are consigned a port of entry.

The resolution was supported by the President of the Convention, who left the chair for that purpose, Mr. NAZRO, of the Boston Board of Trade, and others. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, offered a resolve that the public interests require Congress to provide for the construction of two more lines of railroad to the Pacific coast. The Convention refused to adopt the resolve, but referred it to the Committee on Internal Transportation.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, of Chicago, offered a resolution to the effect that specie is the only sound standard of value, and advocating a resumption of specie payments at the earliest period consistent with the public good.

Mr. FORSYTH, of Troy, desired the Convention to pass a resolution looking toward a resumption of specie payments, but containing a statement that no one thing would be more prejudicial than a few more subsidies or a little more tariff. It was referred to the Committee on Currency and Finance.

The Committee on Taxation presented a preamble and resolutions, asking Congress so to change the tonnage duties as to operate in favor of the shipping interests of the country, declaring that the Government should economize in all ways in its expenditures, and that the taxes be taken from domestic productions and manufactures, and the revenue of the country be raised from tobacco, spirits and other luxuries—which were adopted with much applause.

Mr. TATE, of Louisville, offered a resolution that Congress be requested to loan the South twenty million dollars.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. WETHERELL of Philadelphia, and ATKINSON of Boston, who considered the proposition the last struggle of the planting States, and said the effect of such a proceeding would be to pauperize the South to a still greater extent than it now is. The amount would last the South only a few months.

A respectful and careful hearing of the proposition was advocated by Messrs. NAZRO and ROPES, of Boston.

The resolution was referred to a committee of one from each delegation.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep sympathy the accounts of the destitution and suffering existing in the South, and would earnestly express the hope that Congress, in its wisdom, will devise such measures of relief as will, without loss to the Government, stimulate the industry, and speedily and permanently restore prosperity in that section of the country.

The Committee on Transportation made a report including a series of resolutions, two of which are as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the Congress of the United States, as incidental to its plenary power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States to coöperate with any or all the Governments of the States interested, in measures which will make certain the opening of a ship canal adequate to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from the Atlantic coast by the channel of the great lakes to the Mississippi River.

Resolved, That a free ship channel around the Falls of Niagara is vitally essential to the public interest, and is a commercial necessity that demands the attention and the action of Congress.

The report was accepted.

Mr. HATCH, of Buffalo, offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the commerce upon the canals of the State of New-York is national, and that the people of all the States are interested in cheap transportation between the food-consuming States of the Atlantic and the food-producing States of the West, that this National Commercial Convention do recommend Congress, after the usual survey and report of the Government engineers before the expenditure of public money, to appropriate sufficient money to improve these transit lines of inland commerce to their utmost capability for the transportation of Western productions in the cheapest and shortest time to any seacoast city; *Provided*, That the people of the State of New-York shall, through their Legislature, enact in their laws, or adopt in their Constitution sections, that, after the payment of all debts contracted for the construction or maintenance of the canals, thereafter they will levy no more or greater tolls upon property transported upon their canals than shall be necessary for their repair or further improvement.

Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on Foreign Commerce, presented a lengthy report, resulting in a recommendation that the following resolution be passed:

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States the enactment of such measures of relief to the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, and thereby permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas, from which she has been driven by the late war of the rebellion.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation:

Resolved, That this Convention considers it important for the general interests of the people of the whole Union that the National Government shall now promptly exercise the constitutional right vested in it to regulate the means of trade and commerce between the American people in all sections of their own country as it has always done in reference to trade and commerce between them and foreign nations; and that holding these opinions, this Convention hereby recognizes the propriety of Congressional action in nationalizing the railway system in the way that it has lately nationalized the telegraph system, by authorizing companies to extend their lines all over the United States, whenever and wherever the public interests may require such lines, without annoyances from any local legislation, whereby speculators have too frequently controlled State Legislatures on railroad questions by throwing impediments in the way of business men and capitalists who have striven and are now striving to provide better facilities at lower prices for intercommunication between the people of the various regions throughout the United States.

The Convention reassembled at 4:30 o'clock. The Committees on Foreign Commerce and on Finance submitted reports. The subject of the report of the Committee on Foreign Commerce was the restoration of commerce from its present depressed condition, and after reviewing the shipping interest nurtured by England and France, and comparing the same with the course pursued in this country, and showing the decrease of American shipping, the Committee recommend the passage of a resolution urging Congress to enact such measures of relief to foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, and thereby permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas, from which she has been driven by the late war of the rebellion.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The Finance Committee reported a long series of resolutions which favor gradual approximation of the legal tender currency to a specie standard, by commencing on the 1st of January next to re-fund $3,000,000 currency per month, and hold that the national honor and faith require that the Government should not avail itself of the right to pay off the Five-twenties until the resumption of specie payment and the Government securities can be paid in gold or its equivalent.

A free banking system was advocated, and the making of seven per cent. the uniform rate of interest in all cases except where any other rate is agreed upon.

A minority report contemplating the immediate redemption of compound interest notes, was submitted and rejected. Western delegates objected to contraction at present.

The Committee expressed itself in opposition to the proposed change in the value of our gold coin.

The Convention adjourned.

The report of the Finance Committee will be considered and acted upon to-morrow, when it is presumed the Convention will dissolve.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the delegates proceeded in a body to the State House, where they were welcomed by Gov. BULLOCK and President BRASTOW, of the Senate, in brief addresses, to which President FOX, of the Convention, responded.

This evening the delegates are receiving the hospitalities of the Boston Board of Trade at the American House.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Convention adopted to-day the report in favor of applying to Congress for the removal of the disabilities of all persons who favor and support the Congressional reconstruction policy.

The resolutions offered by Mr. DURHAM, making negroes or persons unable to read and write, ineligible to the office of Governor, or other executive offices, were voted down.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Convention has passed nine more sections of the Bill of Rights.

It is rumored that Gen. CANBY will take the place of Gen. MEADE, and Gen. SICKLES is to return to this district.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 7.

In the Convention to-day the substitute for the section in the Ordinance on the Executive, making the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor, offices to be filled by the popular vote, was defeated. A section was then adopted allowing the Legislature to fill those offices.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 7.

In the Convention to-day the report of the Committee on the Executive Department was adopted without amendments. It fixes the term of the office at four years, and requires ten years' residence in the State as a qualification.

The first section of the report of the Franchise Committee was adopted. A motion to strike out "six" and insert "twelve" months' residence in the State as a qualification was lost. An amendment making thirty days' residence in the county as a qualification was passed.

The Convention adopted the report of the Committee on the death of C. C. RICHARDSON. His remains left at 6 o'clock this evening for Maine. TIMMONY has been held to bail in the sum of $12,000.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Committee appointed to request Gen. GILLEM to issue an order prohibiting sales by all officers and trustees except for wages on plantations and mechanics' labor, presented a letter from headquarters declining to comply with said request.

A supplemental report from the Committee on Destitution was adopted, appropriating the poll tax of 1867 as a temporary relief.

A resolution that the per diem of members shall cease after forty-five days session, was tabled.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Minority Convention is still in secret session. Having adopted a constitution they are awaiting instructions from Gen. MEADE before adjourning. The majority refuse to recognize the acts of the minority or admit British subjects or non-residents to seats in the Convention. The majority consists of four negroes and twenty-one whites, all eligible. The minority members number twenty, of which one is a colored British subject and three are non-residents, the balance of fifteen or sixteen are negroes. The President of the Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Eligibility and Elections, are included in the minority. The President rules that foreigners and non-residents are eligible to seats, and refuses to entertain an appeal from his decision without a two-thirds vote, which enables the minority to govern the Convention.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Convention devoted the greater part of to-day's session to the discussion of the ordinance repealing the law passed by the Legislature authorizing the issue of $4,000,000 levee bonds. The discussion was very excited and disorderly. The whole matter was finally indefinitely postponed.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Convention to-day was occupied exclusively in a long and bitter debate in regard to the minority report on penitentiaries.

After a very exciting discussion, the report was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Feb. 7.

The total vote yesterday was 22 whites and 784 negroes. To-day, 13 whites and 392 negroes voted.

The Society of the Army of Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Society of the Army of Cumberland, after a brief session this morning, visited, by invitation, the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and were heartily received. In the afternoon an open meeting of the Society was held at Mozart Hall, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion and densely crowded. Maj.-Gen. W. R. JOHNSON delivered an oration relative to the history of the Army of Cumberland. Gens. SHERMAN, THOMAS, COX, GROSS, WILLICH and others made short speeches.

Fire—Woman Burned to Death.

BELFAST, Me., Friday, Feb. 7.

The store of MARTIN P. WHITE, on Main-street, and a small dwelling in the rear, were burned this morning. A woman named JIPSON, aged 80 years, perished in the flames.

A Riot at Fayetteville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 7.

A riot occurred at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, last Monday afternoon, lasting from 4 o'clock until dark, causing great excitement. A young man named PAUPALINE was killed by a pistol shot, and a number of others were wounded, some with knives and others with stones. The riot was caused by a drunken fellow riding into a crowd, saying he could whip any person in it.

The Democratic National Convention—The Collection of Taxes, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The several committees appointed a few days ago to devise the means to secure the holding the National Democratic Convention in this city, have fully organized and gone energetically to work raising funds and adopting the measures necessary to effect the object in view.

Col. BOGY, of this city, a member of the National Democratic Committee, has been authorized to pledge money to any amount necessary to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention here.

The total amount of United States taxes collected in the First District of this State for 1867 is $3,511,200. Of this amount $165,685 was derived from manufacturers and producers; $667,166 from spirits withdrawn from bond; $341,000 from the annual income assessment; $178,381 from the annual license assessment; $126,505 from the gross receipts of theatres, railroads, expresses, &c., and the remainder from various sources.

Military Posts Established in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

General Orders No. 27, from Gen. HANCOCK, dated yesterday, for the more complete and efficient protection of the northwestern frontier of Texas, orders the establishment of four new military posts, to be named Forts Couch, Griffin, Richardson and Burnham, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Gen. HANCOCK orders work on these posts to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible by the Quartermaster's Department until completed.

The Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

In the Kansas State Senate yesterday, an act was passed allowing any person, without regard to sex or color, to practice law in all the courts, if possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The House, after a good deal of discussion, passed the Senate resolutions asking Congress to grant certain subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, by yeas 72, nays 9.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7.

The revenue cutter *Northerner* has returned from her cruise outside the Capes. She saw a schooner ashore on False Cape, about 25 miles south, but could render her no assistance.

The brig *Dubra Milizza*, from Rio Janeiro to Hampton Roads for orders, went ashore inside the Capes, but was hauled off by the *Northerner* and anchored in Lynn Haven Bay.

Fire in Norfolk—Loss $100,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7.

A large fire occurred in Norfolk this afternoon, destroying eight brick and one frame building. The *Journal* office, *Telegraph* office, S. R. Borum's liquor store, Merchants' Exchange and reading rooms, J. T. Jones, auctioneer; A. T. Smith, restaurant; F. F. Ferguson, auctioneer; W. G. Wells, provision store; lawyers' offices, were burned out. Loss over $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 7.

The resolutions denouncing the course of the Wall-street stock operators in regard to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, offered on 'Change yesterday, were disposed of to-day by being laid on the table.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland completed its organization to-day. Gen. HOWARD was added to the list of Vice-Presidents and Col. JOHN L. MARTIN to represent Kansas.

The banquet at the Burnett House to-night was a splendid affair.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in Chicago on the 15th of December next.

A Little Girl Kidnapped by a Colored Woman in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The daughter of JOHN ALSTON, aged three years, while walking on Jefferson-street this afternoon, was seized by a negro woman and carried off. So far the Police have been unable to find her whereabouts.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Judge R. A. CHAPMAN was confirmed, in the Executive Council to-day, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in place of Chief Justice BIGELOW, resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, presented a memorial of the discharged army officers in regard to increased compensation, voted in 1864, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY presented petitions of a convention of manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio, in regard to the oppressiveness of the internal revenue tax; also, of the merchants, &c., of New-York, on the same subject, and setting forth the difficulties in regard to the collection of the same, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the American Statistical Association, calling attention to the propositions relating to the metrical system of weights, measures and coins, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition from the citizens of Minnesota, praying aid for the Northern Pacific Railroad; also, in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad, which were appropriately referred.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to allow persons, now occupying lands on Islands in the Great Miami River, Ohio, the preëmption of the same, on taking the proper steps and paying $2 50 per acre.

SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill in addition to the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the Senate took up his proposed substitute, reported from the Committee on Retrenchments, for an act in addition to the act for regulating the tenure of certain offices.

After verbal amendments, Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the State to appoint five special agents to be paid out of the Contingent Fund Department. He said the Senate had heretofore voted down the proposition.

Mr. SUMNER said that Mr. PATTERSON (New-Hampshire) had at that time given notice that he would move to insert the provisions. Other departments were allowed twenty-five agents each, and this but five.

Mr. CAMERON repeated his objections to the system of secret agents. His great objection was that the men in all departments would thus be employed who had not the confidence of the country, and could not be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS took the same view as Mr. SUMNER. He thought it inexpedient to make any such change without at least an inquiry by the Committee. If an Administration existed at the other end of the avenue in which the Senator from Pennsylvania (CAMERON) had confidence, he doubted whether he would attempt to take from the Secretary of State that small power so important to the interests of the State Department and the country.

Mr. CAMERON thought it of doubtful propriety to question the motives of a Senator, and inquired whether the Senator from Massachusetts had any more confidence in the Administration?

Mr. SUMNER—Not at all.

Mr. CAMERON continued, saying that agents abroad did not do the country one copper's worth of good during the war. He had dined at Liverpool in 1862, when there were a score of foreign Consuls present, and not one but the United States Consul was in favor of us. He thought the State Department the best place to begin the policy of retrenchment.

Mr. FESSENDEN would oppose cutting off what he deemed essential. In time of peace no special necessity existed for special agents abroad, other than Consuls, but he thought that the Department had been generally conducted with economy and care.

Mr. CONNESS referred to the enormous contingencies of that Department.

Mr. FESSENDEN denied that the contingencies of which he had charge had been extravagant. If extravagance existed in any Department it was in this chamber, and the adage, "Physician heal thyself," applied to them more than to any Department of Government. It was poor economy to cut off what might be necessary to the State Department, which should be allowed some discretion. If the Department did not suit them, let them change it.

The amendment of Mr. CAMERON was lost—8 to 30.

Mr. STEWART offered another proviso, that names and amounts paid sub-agents shall be reported to the Senate at the commencement of each session, with the time of appointment.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, as calculated to give great trouble unnecessarily. No one read such reports, and it would be an improper and humiliating *exposé* of names, such agents, perhaps, being men of high character.

Messrs. ANTHONY and HENDERSON also opposed it, as calculated to defeat the very object of the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER—Certainly it would.

Mr. STEWART saw no necessity of secret agents for the State Department.

Mr. SUMNER again urged the absolute necessity of the system.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said it was not distrust of the Administration that suggested such provisions to the Committee, but the necessity for retrenchment. He hoped some useless Consuls and Ministers would be cut off.

The amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the bill was further amended by including Railroad Commissioners in its provisions.

Mr. HARLAN moved to add an additional section authorizing the President, with consent of the Senate, to appoint, in addition to those now authorized by law, one Indian agent for the State of Iowa, two for Dakota, three for Montana, two for Idaho, two for Arizona, two for New-Mexico, one for Nevada, and one for the Indian Territory, whose compensation shall not exceed $1,500 a year, with authority to discontinue any of them at any time. He explained that the bill cut off the present Indian agents, and this would legalize the appointments.

After discussion as to the necessity of the amendment, a motion by Mr. COLE to postpone, on the ground that some time should be allowed for examining this question, was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the amendment would be voted down, and suitable provision made in the general Appropriation Bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out section 3, providing for discontinuing all such officers ten days after the passage of the act, and requiring their reappointment and confirmation by the Senate. He was opposed, without reference to political considerations, to loading down the Legislature to-day with such confirmations, and thought such matters should be left to heads of departments. They might as well require the confirmation of all the clerks in the department by the Senate. Responsibility for appointments should be left with the Executive or heads of departments, instead of with the Senate.

Mr. STEWART asked whether the Senator thought a head of a department should be held responsible for the collection of revenue.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied in the affirmative, the responsibility should be left where the Constitution left it, and efficiency of departments could then be expected.

Mr. CONKLING said that laying frauds on the Tenure of Office bill was futile, as the President and heads of departments had full power of removal or suspension for misconduct; beyond that no reason for power existed beyond political preferences. The skillful and adroit Senator from Indiana could not shift the responsibility to Congress which had merely attempted to protect honest men in doing their duty.

Mr. HENDRICKS reiterated that if a department was to be carried on successfully, the head must have the power of removal or appointment in his own hands, whereas this bill imposed on him the necessity of making out a case against each man removed. He expected the party in power, if they continued so three years, would seek the repeal of this very act, and he would support them in it.

Mr. CONKLING said where the shoe pinched, was that the bill gave the Senate power over the question of protecting officers for the first time. It did not hinder the suspension of any officer for misconduct or incapacity, by a stroke of a pen.

Mr. BUCKALEW claimed that the Executive's hands would be paralyzed by the bill, and the execution of law impeded. It effectually gave power of appointment to the Senate, removing after ten days, certain officers, and requiring reappointment and confirmation.

Mr. CONKLING said the statute preventing the President from prostituting his office by exercising all the patronage of the country, was a tender subject with the Senators, and caused great outcry. He quoted the Tenure of Office bill to show that the President could suspend for misconduct of any kind, transmitting at the proper times his reasons for such action.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the statute required something more than ordinary misconduct to authorize suspensions. It required absolute unfitness.

ARGUMENT POSTPONED.

Mr. HARLEM moved at this stage that the special order on which he had the floor, be postponed.

Mr. JOHNSON said that having thus far waived calling up the resolution to admit the Senator elect from Maryland on account of the debate on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, he would press it when that debate was concluded.

Mr. HARLAN's motion was adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that a day be regularly fixed for the consideration of the funding bill, and moved that Thursday be set apart for that purpose.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the question yet undisposed of should be settled before a day was fixed upon. It was an important bill that should not be hastily considered.

Mr. SHERMAN had no doubt the reconstruction debate would go on for six months on some bill or other. He gave notice that on Thursday next he would move to call it up, and said that he would not press any hasty action.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to create an Indian Department, and to provide for the government and civilization of the Indians.

Also, he said by request, a bill to render more efficient the conduct of Indian Affairs.

Both were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The first one provides for a new executive department to be called the Department of Indian Affairs. The officer presiding over it is to be called the Secretary of Indian Affairs, and is to occupy the same position as regards pay and power as other heads of Executive Departments. He is to exercise all such supervisory and appellate powers as are now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior relative to Indian Affairs. The Secretary of the Interior is to the tranfer the present Indian Bureau, with its clerks, to new Secretary. The bill defines the duties and powers of the Secretary of Indian Affairs in detail. It contains 88 sections, and is to take effect June 1, 1868.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate provided for an adjournment to Monday next.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. ANTHONY then called up the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the majority and minority reports on the Stanton matter.

Mr. BUCKALEW renewed his amendment to include the President's Message.

Mr. ANTHONY accepted the amendment.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and WILLIAMS opposed the resolution on the ground of economy, and because the documents were already sufficiently circulated.

Mr. CONKLING, after inquiring from Mr. ANTHONY how much the expense would be, who said $65 or $70, favored the resolution, in order to let the country see how the Tenure of Office bill looked in preventing the President from removing officers on political or personal grounds.

After a few remarks by Mr. POMEROY in favor of retrenchment, Mr. ANTHONY explained in order to correct an error, that the reason the printing bills now loom up so large is that they include all the department printing, which is very large. The Congressional printing was no larger, proportionately, than before the war.

Mr. HOWE said the public should be informed whether any reasons existed why the President in endeavoring to get rid of the Secretary of War engaged in conspiracy to exclude him from that office in spite of the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill, and in defiance of the decision of the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the President had suspended Mr. STANTON without reference to the Tenure of Office law, under power which he doubtless had. Those who thought the Supreme Court should be called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill were not precluded by that act of the President. He argued that greater power contains less, and the President could therefore suspend as well as remove.

Mr. HOWARD asked whether the Senator knew of any precedent as a mere suspension by the President.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought there were numerous precedents.

Mr. HOWE contended that the power to suspend was the greater, not the less power. Mr. STANTON was suspended after the passage of the bill in accordance with its provisions. Before that time no such power existed. He desired to see the President's reasons for that endeavor to get rid of Mr. STANTON in print.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone indefinitely, but the motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by 27 to 12.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The bill in addition to the Tenure of Office bill, was again taken up. The question was on Mr. HENDERSON's amendment to strike out the third section. The amendment was lost.

Mr. COLE moved to strike out ten days and insert thirty as the time at which offices are declared vacant, and "no further appointments made without the consent of the Senate." He said in one district of San Francisco nearly as much tax was collected on whisky as in the ten districts of New-York and Brooklyn, and those efficient officers would probably be removed by the bill, and trouble would arise in replacing them. He was opposed to the bill; it would remove far more Republicans than Democrats; but it should at all events be amended in this manner.

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was then passed by 32 to 9 votes.

The bill, which was published yesterday, now authorizes twenty-five special agents, each to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, and twenty-five additional in the Treasury Department, with five by the Secretary of State.

A MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the House bill to allow the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi River, and establish a post route.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, advocated referring the bill to the Committee on Commerce, saying that it was a commercial question, proposing to obstruct the Mississippi River.

Mr. RAMSAY explained that the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads had always had charge of such questions. Gen. WARREN, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, and a distinguished engineer, had examined the whole matter, and had been before the Committee and informed them that such a bridge would be no obstruction, suitable draws having been provided.

After further discussion by Messrs. CONNESS and JOHNSON the bill was passed.

NEVADA PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the bill further to provide for giving effect to various grants of public lands in Nevada was taken up and debated.

Mr. FESSENDEN, premising that further examination of the bill was desirable, moved, at 4:10 o'clock, to go into Executive session, which was carried, and after a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following is the full text of the substitute reported by Senator SHERMAN yesterday, from the Finance Committee, for the bill providing for the funding of the national debt.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue registered or coupon bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denomination as he may prescribe, payable—principal and interest—in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and bearing date so as to require the payment of an equal amount of the interest quarterly; such bonds to be payable in forty years from date, and to be redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from date; to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the United States, other than the existing five per centum bonds, and to be exchanged for such obligations, or disposed of in such manner and on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government, and the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for the redemption of, or in exchange for, the existing securities of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the bonds issued under the first section of this act, shall be known as the "consolidated debt of the United States;" and the same shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the same, and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes; and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest provided for by this act, there is hereby appropriated out of the proceeds of the duties on imported goods annually an amount equal to one per centum on the bonds issued under the act, which sum shall be reserved and annually applied to the purchase or payment of the national debt.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the sums necessary to pay the interest of the public debt and the maturing funded debt of the United States, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum which, including the said interest and maturing debt and the one per centum reserved as aforesaid, shall amount to $135,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year, after the current fiscal year, shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct; and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States;" approved Feb. 25, 1862.

SEC. 4.—That the several bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from their date, commonly known as the five-twenty bonds, shall after the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the holders thereof, be exchanged for the bonds authorized by this act, and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the 1st day of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue to be presented within six months after the expiration of five years from their date, and not thereafter; and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 5. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple of $1,000, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount authorized by the first section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and any holder of any bonds provided for in the first section of this act may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States, and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal and accruing interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the amount of United States then outstanding shall be equal to $400,000,000; and such bond shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes.

SEC. 6. That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'NEIL presented the memorial of leading saddlers and harness-manufacturers of Philadelphia, asking the repeal of the internal revenue tax upon saddle and harness manufactures, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. BEATTY on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, in place of Mr. HAMILTON, deceased.

SALE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. PRICE, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches, which was read three times and passed.

The bill provides that nothing in the act of July 1, 1862, or in the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement or entry under the provisions of the Preemption and Homestead laws of the even-numbered sections along the routes of such roads.

Provided, They shall be rated at $2 50 per acre, and be subject only to entry under these laws. It also directs the Secretary of the Interior to restore to homestead settlement, preëmption or entry, all the even-numbered sections of land belonging to the Government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific Railroads and their branches, whenever they shall be definitely located.

COLUMBIA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the service of that institution, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the first Tuesday in February. The bill appropriates $48,000 for business purposes, and $3,000 for pupils from the District of Columbia, and provides for the appointment by the Government of three Directors.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for an appropriation for the Harbor of Port Washington, Wis., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The House then proceeded as the business of the morning hour on Friday, to the consideration of business of a private character.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a large number of bills granting pensions to the soldiers, and the widows and orphans of soldiers, which were passed.

The only question of interest in connection with those pension bills was whether the widow of a special agent of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, who was killed while arresting a deserter, was entitled to a pension, and at what rate.

The House granted the pension, but fixed it at the rate of a private, instead of that of a second-lieutenant, as recommended by the Committee.

NEW DRAWING OF SEATS.

After the morning hour Mr. POLAND offered as a question of privilege a resolution for a new drawing of seats on Monday next, on the ground that when the drawing of seats for this Congress, in March last, took place, there were six States not represented.

The proposition created a considerable breeze, and opposition.

Mr. SPALDING observed that if there was to be a new deal and shuffle every time that other States were admitted, there would be the same work in a fortnight hence, when the Representatives from Alabama were represented.

The resolution was finally adopted—yeas 86; nays 74.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rising to a personal question, read an editorial article in yesterday's New-York *Herald*, to the effect that he, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had given testimony before that Committee in reference to the charge against Judge FIELD, and had implicated, not only Judge FIELD, but Judge DAVIS and Chief Justice CHASE. He said there is not truth enough in that article to make it respectable fiction. At the time it was written the Judiciary Committee had not entered upon the investigation in the matter of Mr. Justice FIELD, as to his alleged expressions with reference to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, and consequently I had not testified before the Committee in that case. I have not testified since. I did not expect to testify in that matter before the Committee, for I knew nothing respecting it. I knew nothing of the views of Mr. Justice FIELD, Mr. Justice DAVIS, or Chief Justice CHASE, for I have not conversed with either of them on the subject. So far as it relates to the action of the Committee, so far as I am connected with the giving of testimony before the Committee, so far as it brings home to me any knowledge of the views of those members of the Supreme Court, the article is without the least foundation. It is made out of whole cloth from one end to the other.

Mr. JOHNSON, rising to a personal explanation, referred to a remark made by Mr. PILE, in objecting, some weeks ago, to a resolution offered by him in regard to the citizenship of Chinese in California. The objectionable expression being that the resolution was a burlesque on common sense; and said that he had not heard the expression at the time or he should have repeled it. In reference to the gentleman's ability to set himself up as a censor he had only to say that that gentleman ought to be courteous to members. He knew nothing of his qualifications for the high office he had assumed, but he did know, by looking at the Congressional Directory, that that gentleman was a minister of the Gospel and a Brigadier-General—a surpliced hero and a fighting priest. [Laughter.] He had said this to this gentleman's honor because he admired his buttons and reverenced his cloth. [Laughter.] The Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution was to be referred, had seen no danger lurking in it, but it was not the first time that the eyes of wisdom had been closed to threatening danger. He recollected the sacred history, that when the Angel of the Lord stood in the way of Balaam with his flaming sword turning and threatening right and left, Balaam had no eyes to see. The poor ass saw it, and blurted out vehemently. [Laughter.]

The time granted for the personal explanation, and which had been twice extended for two minutes, each time, having again expired, while Mr. JOHNSON was narrating and applying the fable of the "Ass and the Bell," Mr. JOHNSON asked for another extension of time to finish his story.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, resisted the application and Mr. SPALDING suggested that Mr. JOHNSON print the rest of his story.

Mr. PILE asked for two minutes to reply to Mr. JOHNSON's remarks, and Mr. JOHNSON requested him to yield one-half of the time to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS objected to Mr. PILE's request unless Mr. JOHNSON was allowed to finish his fable. He subsequently, however, withdrew his objection.

Mr. PILE said he should avail himself on Monday of the opportunity to reply to Mr. JOHNSON's remarks. He would not press the matter now, having been denied the privilege so discourteously by the gentleman from Illinois, (Ross.)

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House at 3 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A long and animated discussion arose on the question of adding to the appropriations of the Congressional employes the twenty per cent. allowed last year and which is omitted in the bill as reported. Finally the twenty per cent. proposition, so far as applies to the employes of the Senate was carried, 87 to 36.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the item for the *Congressional Globe*. Negatived.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the item of $3,500 for packing boxes for Senators. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also moved to strike out the miscellaneous item of $25,000. Agreed to.

The 20 per cent. addition to the pay of the House employes was, by consent of Mr. WASHBURNE, (of Illinois,) agreed to, with the notification by Mr. WASHBURNE that he would ask for a vote on it in the House.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the point of order that a paragraph in the bill requiring the Secretary of War to detail a military guard to act in the place of Capitol police, was independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the paragraph was struck out.

Mr. BROOKS said he did not believe that paragraph had come from the Committee on Appropriations. He thought it must be a mistake, or must be the work of the printer's devil.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment, that the debates of the House shall henceforth be printed at the Public Printing-office.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made the point of order that the amendment proposed independent legislation.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. MAYNARD said that the object could be attained by striking out the appropriation for the *Globe*. He did not propose to interfere with the corps of reporters, but he held that the reports should be published in the Public Printing-office, where the work under its present management was infinitely better done than it had ever been before.

After some discussion the motion of Mr. MAYNARD to strike out that appropriation was repeated.

The Committee, at 4:30, rose.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement as to the trade with Canada since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and as to the arrangements for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and for the privilege of fishing in the waters adjacent to Canada. Adopted.

TAXATION PETITION.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of the citizens of Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, for legislation to reform the civil service, and to reduce taxation on industry.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill and a bill for the better regulation of the custody and expenditure of public moneys. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCCLURG, from the Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report which, with the views of the minority, submitted by Mr. CHANLER, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. CHANLER presented a petition of the citizens of New-York for the repeal of the income tax.

The House, at 4:40, adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow's session will be for general debate.

NEW-YORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the two Houses next Tuesday afternoon, to hear the argument for and against the Highland Suspension Bridge project.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To extend the charter of Greenpoint and Hunter Island Ferry Company.

Amending the charter of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company.

Amending the act authorizing towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Southern Central Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To authorize the Erie Railway Company to lay tracks through certain streets in New-York; also, to incorporate the Binghamton and Fort Dickinson Railroad Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To protect ice ponds in Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties from willful injury.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn and New-Jersey Pneumatic Transit Company. Also, the Crosstown Railroad bill. Also, the People's Metropolitan and Suburban Railway in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the recording of wills by annexing a certificate of proof.

To repeal the act relative to the taxing of the sales of brokers.

Mr. TWEED called up the resolution for a joint meeting of the two Houses on Wednesday next, for the election of a Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in place of JOHN G. BERGEN; and it was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

A bill fixing the salaries of clerks in the Brooklyn justices' courts.

Amending the act relative to criminal prosecutions.

For an additional Justice of the Peace in Syracuse.

To incorporate the New-York Dramatic Union.

To amend the charter of the City of Buffalo.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Ithaca Water Works Company.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To incorporate the Rochester Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. IRVING—To provide for safety of life on New-York City railroads.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the Metropolitan and Suburban Railroad Company.

By Mr. FREAR—To enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

By Mr. FLACK—To incorporate the Buffalo Security Savings Bank.

By Mr. WILEY—To amend the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvement in New-York.

The Speaker introduced a bill in relation to the Law Library in New-York City.

Also, to incorporate the New Amsterdam Savings Bank.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

In the Convention, afternoon session, Mr. ALVORD occupied the floor in defence of the Onondaga Salt Company, and opposing the proposition that the State impose a tax of three cents a bushel on the salt manufactured.

In the evening session the consideration of the same report was continued by Messrs. McDONALD and PARKER. Mr. ARTELL moved that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Adopted.

Mr. McDONALD moved that a final vote on this question be taken on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Without debate adopted.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Financial Condition of the Kingdom—The Question of Unity—Admiral Farragut's Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 20, 1868.

Signor CAMBRAY-DIGNY, the Finance Minister, made his report to-day, but most people knew before about how the account stood. Nearly all it concerns us to know is that the gross amount of the deficit as yet unconsolidated is more than six hundred millions of francs. To this, another year will add between two and three hundred millions. Expressed in figures, the account will stand in 1869, nearly 900,000,000 of francs short. How is any part of this immense sum to be covered? The Minister, after many statements of detail, made a pathetic appeal to the Chamber, and confessed himself almost in despair. He told his colleagues frankly that if new means are not found, ruin is inevitable. Of new taxes proposed, a Government toll upon all grists ground, it is thought will yield annually between 80 and 90,000,000 of francs. This tax has been so long talked of, and Parliament has not had the courage or the energy to impose it, on account of the murmurs of the population, that some people doubt whether anything will come of it now. Other taxes yielding smaller amounts, and reductions in some branches of the public service, were spoken of. By the use of such means the Minister could see his way to a reduction of the deficit in the sum of one hundred and sixty-two millions. There were many details of the report not interesting to us, or to any but Italians, and holders of Italian funds. If there is a man who has talent enough to help the country to escape from the financial muddle, he will be a true benefactor of the nation.

The Italian three per cents. hang at about the old figures of 42 on the Paris Bourse, and the premium on gold here is now 15. Copper coin is growing scarce, and is at a premium. The Banks have not yet issued any paper money of a smaller denomination than notes of one franc, but those of five and ten sous would be useful. The well-known DONEY, the Delmonico of Florence, has put in circulation bills of the value of half a franc, on his own account; an example which his brother traders will be likely to follow. At Rome they are as yet much better off.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Rome, or the Eternal City, as it is truly called, will continue to be the subject of eternal talk. There are Italians who take a more sober view of the Roman question, and see the great difficulties which hinder its solution more distinctly than the heated brains of GARIBALDI's men enable them to perceive. The inquiry is now sometimes made: What if events should take such a turn as to cut us off from the hope of Rome altogether? It has been said a thousand times that there could be no established Italian union without Rome as the capital. The present Minister and others in Parliament have reminded the country that this declaration many more times repeated, will convince the world that, all hope of getting Rome cut off, the Italian Union is a failure. We know well enough that when Naples gave itself to the Kingdom there was a distinct understanding that it was on condition of obtaining Rome as the political centre. Can we believe the union of the Southern Provinces of the Peninsula with the Italian Kingdom to be so much the interest of the French Sovereign or people as to make them do anything to assist it? They certainly would be the last to thrust union upon this country against the will of any considerable number. GARIBALDI's patriotic ardor and singleness of purpose are more to be respected than his judgment; but even he must be convinced by this time that there is no hope of reaching Rome until Italian power outweighs that of her neighbors. We know that neither paper armies nor bands of volunteers can do it, and it is too late for the revolution.

What, then, is the prospect for the future with respect to Rome? Two things are more than ever needed with the Italian population—energy and prudence. Above all things, the wealth of the country should be increased. The regular army of Italy need not exceed 200,000 men, which is about the present force. But it should be an army, every man of which, thoroughly disciplined in the use of the best weapon, should be ready to take the field at the first signal. This should be the right arm of the public defence. The left arm should be a volunteer force of equal or greater numbers, with not inferior weapons and as well skilled in their use, and with a higher *morale* than that of the conscript corps. The present National Guard should be such a body of men; but, if common opinion is to be accepted, they are actually, for purposes of war, worth no more than so many sheep. If enough could be found sufficiently well off, every man should own his own weapon; but that in the present indigent condition of the country would be too much to expect.

One of the strongest arguments the Italians have used to prove that Rome should belong to Italy is that it is the seat of reactionary movements, and the place, in the very heart of the country, where conspiracies may with impunity be hatched against the peace and unity of the Kingdom. Self-preservation is the first law with Governments, as it is with men and animals, and when, in the one case, individual security is menaced, blows for defence are apt to be struck without scruple, as in the other teeth or claws, or such other weapons as nature has furnished, are used. Rome is the last place where the fires of revolution will be kindled, unless it be a revolution which is to burn up what the Papacy calls the rubbish of modern improvements.

While the Government pretends to wish to win Rome by gentleness, the newspapers attack the Pope's system with as little respect and as much bitterness as ever. "Let each boy stone his own cow" seems now the maxim of several countries. Russia's cow is of course Turkey; that of France is Italy, and the "hooking-cow" of Rome is the animal which excites the rage of the small boy who came down from the Savoyard Alps.

We hear more and more of the agitation for the reestablishment of the autonomy in Naples and Sicily. If the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies should, by any chance, be reëstablished, the dispute of parties as to the sovereignty will lie between the younger son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, with FRANCIS II. and the Prince NAPOLEON.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived on the Italian coast, and at the last account was at Nice, soon to show himself in the capital of Italy. The weather is as bad as it can well be, as it has been most of the time during the whole Winter. The mountains are sending down a bountiful tribute of waters from their dissolving mantle of snows, and the Arno is swollen. ANGELICO.

CUBA.

The Adventures of Marquez—Arrival of Mme. Ristori—Cruelty to Slaves—Race Between Ocean Steamships—The Cuban Press—The American Consulate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

The great events of the hour are the arrival of MARQUEZ, the famous Mexican Lieutenant-General, and the *Te Deum* sung in the Cathedral on Sunday last, returning thanks to the Almighty for the entire disappearance of the cholera. The latter is a matter of every day occurrence, as the cholera comes and goes, paying flying visits from its home on the Ganges to the favored shores of the western hemisphere without giving any warning. The arrival of MARQUEZ was equally sudden and unexpected. His presence in the city is still a partial secret, being, it is said, only known to a few friends such as SANTA ANNA, LACUNZA and DURAN.

An outline of the particulars of the escape of MARQUEZ was given me by the General himself, when I called upon him this morning. MARQUEZ lay concealed in the City of Mexico until about four weeks ago, when he left in company with a friend, and started on horseback for Vera Cruz. On the road he met numerous detachments of Mexican troops, commanded by men who at former times had served under him. All, however, failed to recognize him, for MARQUEZ acted the idiot in a most natural manner, an easy task, for his face, when at rest and clean shaven, is of a most idiotic cast. A gun-shot wound in the face has drawn the mouth up until it is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, which gives the distorted features an almost unearthly appearance. MARQUEZ, disfigured by his wounds received in battle, is without doubt the ugliest man on the American continent; but when I turned aside for an instant and listened to him, I imagined I heard a Sister of Charity tendering consolation to the sick. His voice is of wonderful sweetness, and any one unacquainted with the man and his antecedents would never believe him to be the mortal whom every Mexican considers the most ferocious of his countrymen.

MARQUEZ is apparently about fifty to fifty-five years of age, of small stature, and weighing, perhaps, one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pounds. But to return to his escape. All military bands and police detachments were on the look out for him, and provided with numerous copies of his photograph. He reached Vera Cruz in safety, nevertheless, and was preparing to embark aboard the English steamer for Havana, but the wharf was so crowded with soldiers and officers going to Yucatan that he feared discovery, and remained in Vera Cruz, whence he took passage on a sailing vessel for New-Orleans. He soon after reached Havana. Here he is safe, as there are but few Liberal Mexicans in the city. Gen. MARQUEZ, *alias* Mr. Morquecho, is sojourning at the Hotel Europa, having since his arrival visited very few persons. He has not given any intimation as to his future movements or intentions, but a man of his calibre and who, notwithstanding his reputation for cruelty, has many staunch friends in Mexico, will not remain long inactive. I expect to have another interview with Gen. MARQUEZ, he having promised to give me a fuller history of his escape and of his deeds previous to the fall of the Empire. While in Vera Cruz he was standing one day near the landing-place of the troops when he encountered PORFIRIO DIAZ and ALCTORRE. He listened to their conversation, which related to the best means of suppressing the revolution in Yucatan. They, of course, paid no heed to the idiot who was sitting close by, though DIAZ would certainly have liked to know where MARQUEZ was just at that time.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

Cruelty to slaves has been practiced here for so many years that nobody pays attention to special cases when they are bruited about. On Monday a slave girl was carried, or rather rolled into the presence of Capt.-Gen. LERSUNDI. For several months the unfortunate had had a weight chained to her ancles which prevented her from walking until she lost the use of her limbs. The cause of this treatment on the part of her owner was her refusal to become his mistress and cohabit with him, in addition to paying a monthly tax of $20 in consideration of being allowed to work in the city. The Capt.-General had this brute of a Spaniard sent for and placed in jail; if he pursues a right course of action he will compel him to give the woman her freedom as a partial atonement for his crime. *Veremos.*

The steamer *Eagle* arrived here Jan. 29, bringing as passengers Mme. RISTORI and troupe. Committees from the Lyceum and the Press and many influential citizens went out to meet the *Eagle* and welcome Mme. RISTORI to Havana. Manager GRAU received them with his customary courtesy, and introduced them to the great *artiste*. After half-an-hour spent in mutual congratulations Mme. RISTORI embarked on one of the committees' steamers, which conducted her to the landing place, where several carriages belonging to some of the first Cuban families were in waiting to be placed at her disposal. She was at once driven to the Hotel Inglaterra, where apartments had been prepared for her reception. Crowds of enthusiastic Cubans filled the corridors of the hotel to catch a passing glimpse of the bright particular star, and many persons called upon her during the day. To-night she is to be honored by a grand serenade tendered her by the authorities. The band engaged for the occasion is that of the artillery regiment—the best on the Island. Saturday night is fixed for her first appearance. The opening piece will be "Medea." The use of a country residence at the Cerro has been tendered Mme. RISTORI during her sojourn in Cuba.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE.

The steamer *Bienville*, of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Line, and the *Star of the Union*, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday morning, after an exciting race from New-Orleans. The *Star of the Union*, which is a propeller, left New-Orleans two hours after the *Bienville*, overtook her and crossed the bar side by side with her antagonist. From that time they never lost sight of each other, until they sighted the Morro, when the *Star of the Union*, which, like a good racer, had a little speed left for the last heat, walked away from the *Bienville*, ran into port, and dropped her anchor about a mile ahead. The passengers are enthusiastic in their praise of Capt. COOKSEY, and eulogize both his skill as a navigator, and his kind and courteous bearing. They have published a card of thanks in the newspapers to that effect. The *Bienville*, it is claimed, is one of the fastest steamships afloat, a fact which adds to the laurels of the successful competitor. The run from New-Orleans to Havana was accomplished in 59 hours.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

The *Siglo* newspaper is in a very precarious condition, and may go the usual way of Havana journals—a way involving suspension of publication. It would be a pity if this should happen, as the *Siglo* is ably edited by the best writer in Cuba, the Count of Pozos Dulces. The appearance of another Radical journal, the *Occidente*, which is the only live paper in Havana, has done much to impair the credit and influence of the *Siglo*, especially as the latter has been making some very retrograde movements lately. All the papers, with the exception of the time-serving *Diario de la Marina*, are at loggerheads.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Ex-Consul SAVAGE leaves to-day for the United States by the *Liberty*, with the hope of being able to settle affairs and be reinstated. Some of the papers have spoken of him in very complimentary terms. The operations of the present Vice-Consul-General, Mr. LA RIENTRE, have, so far, given universal satisfaction, and some of his actions show him to be a man of nerve and resolution. QUASIMODO.

TENNESSEE.

Meeting, Organization and Action of the Republican State Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

At the recent State Convention of the Republican Party there was a large attendance and no lack of enthusiasm. On Tuesday afternoon a preliminary meeting was held in the Senate Chamber. Senator FRIERSON was in the chair. Speeches were made by Hon. W. STOKES, Rev. Mr. PEARNE, Judge HOUCK, Hon. Mr. SENTER, President of the Senate, and other gentlemen. An interesting feature was the statement of Mr. STOKES, that the great issue of the ensuing campaign would not be finances nor taxation, nor anything else than whether loyal men, who had periled their lives to save the nation, or those who who had been open enemies or indifferent lookers-on, should direct the destinies of the country for the next four years. This declaration had peculiar significancy from the fact that Mr. STOKES stated that he had come on from Washington as the bearer of a series of resolutions that had been drawn up by the Tennessee delegation in Congress, and were suggested as a platform to be adopted by the State Convention. On the evening of Tuesday the delegations from different Congressional Districts met in rooms of the Capitol to consult on these resolutions, and on others that might be proposed, as well as to get the machinery of the Convention in working order.

On Wednesday morning a temporary organization was effected by calling Hon. JOHN NORMAN, of Carroll County, to the chair, and appointing S. C. MERCER, Esq., and Col. D. M. NELSON Secretaries. A committee on Permanent Organization, consistinf of Col. John K. Miller, Rev. Mr. Pearne, Mr. Moller, Hon. J. W. Brown, Hon. W. L. Waters, Hon. T. Harris, Hon. J. J. Roach, and Judge Barbour Lewis was appointed, and then the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock. Upon reassembling Hon. JOSEPH H. FOWLER was made permanent Chairman, and eight Vice-Presidents and eight Secretaries being appointed from the Eighth Congressional District, the Convention was ready to do business. Mr. FOWLER made a brief but able speech, in which he strongly urged the necessity of harmony, the immense issues involved in the coming Presidential contest, and the disastrous results that would follow a Conservative victory in Tennessee. He said they could not expect much help from the great Northern party, that the wealth and talent of their own State was against them, but they were the upholders of great principles that would ultimately be victorious everywhere, but a defeat in Tennessee would be ruinous, might endanger emancipation, and might make it unsafe for a Union man for fifty years to live in Tennessee. The Convention was then formally opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PEARNE. A committee composed of two delegates from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare resolutions, and a committee of one from each Congressional District upon credentials. The basis of voting in the Convention was determined to be one vote for each county, and a vote in addition for every two hundred votes.

A communication was read from Gov. BROWNLOW urging harmony and deprecating universal suffrage as tending to give the control of the State to disloyalists, and ostracise true loyal men. He wanted the Convention to have in its platform a plank expressive of the policy of only paying United States bonds in gold when that was expressly stipulated in the bonds.

A communication was read from Hon. H. MAYNARD expressive of sympathy with the Convention and the Union Party of Tennessee.

Judge HOUCK offered a resolution that Union soldiers should be paid in gold and not in greenbacks. Also, commending State action looking to Federal indemnity of loyal men for losses during the war.

Gen. STOKES presented the resolution that had been prepared by the Tennessee delegation in Congress, and one that he was sent to suggest to the Convention. One resolution favoring the nomination of GRANT for the Presidency, elicited loud applause when it was read. The resolutions favored a sound and sufficient currency reconstruction on the basis of freedom and loyalty; the appointment of four delegates for the State at large to the Chicago Convention May 20, and of two electors in each Congressional district; also, the appointment of a State Executive Committee of five members, from Middle, three from East and three from West Tennessee. These and a host of other resolutions offered by public-spirited individuals, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention then took a recess to 3 o'clock P. M. During the forenoon session Judge HOUCK spoke nine times, Rev. Mr. PEARNE four and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Smith County, six times.

When the Convention reassembled the State Executive Committee was appointed to consist of eight white and eight colored members, but subsequently the State Comptroller, State Treasurer, State Printer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Governor and two German gentlemen were added to the committee. A resolution was passed restricting speakers to five minutes, and to one speech on each subject. A resolution was also passed recommending the Legislature to pass an act forbidding sales under attachments unless the property brings seventy-five per cent. of its assessed cash value. A resolution to urge the Legislature to repeal the sixteenth section of the Franchise act came near galling the sorest points of the Republican Party. Some of the delegates wished to meet the question squarely, and do for the blacks what the party has been promising. Mr. SENTER opposed the resolution on the ground that it would be unjust to repeal the sixteenth section of the Franchise act, and give the blacks the right to hold office and sit on juries until the Constitution shall be amended so as to allow of the imposition of a poll tax on them as on other citizens, as otherwise the doing justice to the blacks would be unfavorable to whites who pay poll taxes under the Constitution. An ignorant colored man tried to make this clear, but only made himself ridiculous. Several persons tried to interrupt him; the Speaker called them to order, and Judge HOWCK, one of the delegates, called out, "If you wish this Convention bust up, let these niggers go on as they are going." As none of the colored men but the one (and there were over twenty in the Convention) had uttered a word, and none had acted in the slightest degree improperly, or in violation of order, many persons felt insulted by this remark of Judge HOUCK, but, opportunely, the Committee on Resolutions returned with those they had prepared, the colored man gave way, the resolutions of the Committee were passed, and the resolution in relation to the sixteenth section was quietly laid on the table. The resolutions reported by the Committee and passed were mainly those suggested by the gentlemen at Washington. They avow strong loyalty, commend GRANT for the Presidency, [applause,] sustain Congress as against the President, commend the present General Assembly, and laud education. The election of four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention caused another spirited discussion. Some wanted the delegates nominated without reference to districts; others proposed the election of one delegate from each of the three great districts of the State, and the selection of a fourth delegate from the colored population. A proposition was made to get rid of this troublesome question by appointing by acclamation Congressmen MAYNARD, STOKES, FOWLER and NUNN delegates from the State at large. Pending the lively discussion that ensued, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

An amusing feature of the Convention was that although there had been an infinite deal of trouble in appointing committees of credentials and establishing a basis of voting by which the different counties should give a fair expression of opinion, yet in not a single instance was there a vote taken any other way than by *viva voce*. Thus the delegate became a mass convention. As nothing done to-night is likely to change the action of the Convention, I send you this hastily-prepared account of events up to 6 P. M.

CHICAGO.

The Recent Destructive Fire—The Proposed Reduction of the Whisky Tax—Religious Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3, 1868.

The great destruction caused by the fire of the 28th ult. is still the general subject of conversation. The excitement about Farwell Hall had scarcely begun to abate when this new calamity came upon us. The loss is a heavy one, but the insurance covers so large a portion of it that it will scarcely be felt. And the insurance is so divided up—extending from San Francisco to London—that the companies interested will not be seriously affected. Mr. BURCH, the owner of the building known by his name, is the heaviest sufferer, and the loss will draw largely upon his resources, being about $300,000 above insurance, unless he has other policies unknown to his agent here. He has been traveling in Europe for the past year, but this great disaster will bring him home. The loss in rents before the building can be replaced will be no inconsiderable item—not less than $50,000. Messrs. GRIGGS & Co. lose over $100,000, which is quite a heavy blow, especially to the younger members of the firm. But the house has almost unlimited credit, as well as other resources, and will scarcely intermit their business. Their correspondents are pouring in orders upon them, while their orders are filled in New-York and the goods on the way here. And so with all the sufferers. There is no despondency; all are at work again. Chicago merchants possess great recuperative powers, and with business at hand they have do idea of giving in to a $2,000,000 fire.

THE WHISKY TAX.

I see it stated that the Committee of Ways and Means have come to the conclusion to favor a reduction of the whisky tax. Do they, or any one else suppose that it will be any easier to collect fifty cents a gallon than $2? How long is it since you published an account of the seizure of whisky in Montreal for a violation of the Excise law. The tax there is but 50 cents, and there is about as much trouble in collecting it as we have on this side of the border. The fact is, there is so much inherent ingenuity in the whisky business that any tax will be evaded in all possible ways. The people are opposed to the reduction. They insist that the Government shall not succumb to the whisky power. It has dethroned King Cotton, and now let it serve King Alcohol in the same way. If the heavy tax, under a law fully inforced, stops distilling, so much the better for the country. All the distilleries in Peoria, one of the greatest whisky-producing points in the country, are idle, and if they can only be kept so, it will be a blessing to millions. No, let the tax remain, and the law be inforced. This is the demand of the country.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

Material advancement is not the only characteristic of the West. Educational and religious enterprises are prosecuted with a zeal, energy and success not surpassed in any other section of the country. I have a document before me which gives some idea of religious progress in Illinois. It is "The Minutes of the Baptist Anniversaries" of this State. In the prosecution of the domestic mission work of the General Association during the past year 37,858 miles were traveled, 3,605 sermons preached, 685 persons gathered into the churches. The number of missionaries employed was forty, speaking in four different languages. There are in the State 776 ordained Baptist ministers, 97 licensed ministers, 797 churches, 21 of which are foreign and 32 colored, 40 associations and 52,288 members. Sixty-seven churches were organized during the year, and 4,898 baptized. During the year $245,000 have been expended upon the Baptist institutions of learning in the State, and $5,000 on ministerial students. While Illinois has increased in population more rapidly than any other State, the Baptist increase has been in a ratio double that of the population during the two past years. And it is estimated that in that time they have expended over $1,000,000 on their various denominational enterprises. There are 14 Baptist churches in Chicago, two of which are colored, two German, one Swedish and one Danish, besides several mission schools, at which regular service is maintained.

In point of numbers the Baptists are second in Illinois—the Methodists leading, as they do in all the Western States. The denominations are represented by about the following figures:

Methodists	80,000	Episcopaleans	5,000
Baptists	52,000	Universalists	5,000
Presbyterians (various kinds)	30,000	Unitarians	3,000
		Campbellites	10,000
Congregationalists	16,000	Lutherans	6,000

There are various other lesser sects, in all probably numbering 25,000. The Catholics comprise nearly all the Irish, about a fourth of the Germans and some other nationalities, such as French, Italians, &c.

The great aggressive denominations are the Methodist, Baptists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists. These are doing the practical religious work of the State, and builcing up its educational institutions.

GENERAL.

There is considerable suffering among the poor in this city, and large numbers are out of employment. But in this respect I judge from the accounts I read that Chicago is better off than most cities of the country. We are now seeing the folly—or rather the result of the folly—of so many of our people flocking into the cities and large towns. In the West such has been the influx, and largely from the rural districts, that there has scarcely been elbow-room. Every town and city has been overcrowded, rents and the cost of living have appreciated materially, and everything has gone wrong. Rural occupations have been abandoned, production has not kept pace with the increase of population, and the result is that every occupation in the cities is overstocked, and thousands are out of employment. Trade is overdone, the professions are filled to repletion, and men—young men, especially—wander around the streets day after day and month after month seeking in vain for employment. Failing in finding any, they rush into crime, and thus end their golden dreams of the wealth they anticipated in a city life. It is really deplorable to see the vast number of disappointed, discouraged young men which are to be found in all our cities. They had much better stay on the broad acres of the homestead than to seek their fortunes in the crowded streets of the city.

We continue to have snug weather—not very cold, but steady. There has been but little snow on the ground at any time this Winter, not over two inches, and so sleighing has been as a discount.

Business is fair, though most people complain of the close times, financially.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Reply of Lord Hobart to the Times and to "Historicus."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The fair and moderate tone of your leading article to-day, respecting the letters which I have addressed to you on the *Alabama* claims, and the desire which it shows to elicit the truth by inviting discussion, as well as the vast and vital interests involved in this question, induce me to trouble you with a few observations in reply.

I understand you to object to my view of the case on the ground that the proposal of the United States is to refer the "whole controversy" to the arbiter who may be chosen to decide the question as to compensation for the *Alabama* claims; and that the "whole controversy" does not, in the meaning of the United States, include certain grievances for which Great Britain, on her part, might, if she pleased, require redress. For instance, that if it is to be a question whether we had a right to recognize the belligerency of the South, it ought also to be a question whether the Government of the United States had a right to blockade their ports, and intercept British commerce. To this I reply that a reference to the correspondence will show that the United States not only place no limit to the ordinary meaning of the term the "whole controversy," but expressly require (in Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of Jan. 12, 1867) that there should be submitted to the arbiter "the whole controversy just as it is to be found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions, or limitations upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side." It would be strange, indeed, if "in the whole controversy as it stands" no mention had been made by our Government of any counter-claims which it considered might be set up on the part of this country arising out of the same state of affairs, and constituting, if established, a valid objection to compliance with the demand of the United States. Nor is it the case, for the British Government has frequently noticed in the course of the correspondence this very objection to such a compliance. But even if this were not the case, full opportunity would, according to the proposal of the United States, and, indeed, in common fairness, be given to the British Government for insisting upon such countervailing claims. It is difficult to see what more could be expected, or how such a proposition can be reasonably refused.

You suggest that as both nations have "much to forget, and much to redress," the best course would be to leave the business alone. But it is to be remembered that the United States contend that they have, (so far as this question is concerned,) nothing to redress, and that we have much; whereas we do not contend that we have nothing to redress, and that they have much. The British Government argues that if we had no right to recognize belligerence, the United States had no right to blockade their ports to the prejudice of our trade. The United States reply that, (apart from the consideration that the Royal proclamation was issued before the British Government were informed of the blockade,) it must be within the sovereign rights of every nation to exclude, whenever it pleases, and unconditionally, foreign ships from its own ports; and that until the insurrection had developed into a civil war we had no right on account of the blockade, or on any other account, to confer belligerent privileges upon the insurgents. And, further, that in any case there was neither any need nor any precedent (whatever course we might have tacitly taken) for the express and public recognition of those privileges—a recognition which enabled the insurgents to assume at once a national flag, almost to sweep the commerce of the United States from the seas, and in itself went far to convert the insurrection into a civil war. I am not saying that this reasoning on the part of the United States is valid; my object is to show that this is not a case to which the doctrine of a mutual oblivion of counterbalanced wrongs can be applied.

It was very necessary, in discussing this most momentous subject, that the real question at issue should be kept clear. It is simply this, whether, arbitration being agreed upon in regard to redress for the depredations of vessels-of-war built in this country, the United States shall be allowed to state their whole case, including as it does representations respecting what they consider to have been the premature and wrongful recognition of the Southern belligerents by this country? To an arbitration upon such data two objections are taken. The first is that the case in regard to recognition is absolutely, and beyond all doubt, in our favor. I think I have shown in my letter to you of Monday last that this cannot possibly be the case. It must be remembered that it is not the mere recognition, but the premature and publicly-announced recognition of Southern belligerency, of which the United States complain, and to which they attribute so large a part of the calamity from which they suffered. Of such early and public recognition of insurgents as belligerents, (which took place in spite of the earnest remonstrances and protests of the United States,) there appears to be no other instance in modern times; and with what show of reason it can be said that an international act of this character is one which will not bear a moment's question, I confess myself unable to understand.

The second objection is that which concerns the national dignity and independence. And upon this I must repeat that if the proposal had been that the arbiter should pronounce a positive decision upon a claim of the United States to reparation for injuries caused by the Queen's proclamation of 1861, and that proposal had been refused, I should have been unable to perceive how that refusal could have been reconciled with the resolution in favor of arbitration proposed and signed by the British Minister at the Conference of Paris in 1856; for the theory that acts of policy, as distinct from acts of judicial or Executive administration, are not proper subjects for arbitration within the meaning of that resolution, is contradicted by the fact that the immediate occasion of the resolution was the policy of Russia toward Turkey, resulting in the Crimean war. But to go further, and say that no decision can be accepted on a question admitted to be a proper subject for arbitration because among the data proposed to be laid before the arbiter there is an act of public policy, appears to me to imply a degree of sensitiveness on the point of national honor which is unbecoming a great nation, and full of evil for the future destiny of the world. It is to be observed that in the view of Lord RUSSELL, as expressed in his dispatch of Aug. 30, 1865, even the limited reference now proposed is derogatory to national honor. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the extreme solicitude for British honor evinced by our Foreign Office, and which has been so far tranquilized as to admit of a limited reference to arbitration, may, in the interest of humanity and civilization, as depending upon the solution of this question, be yet further allayed. I am, Sir, yours, obediently, HOBART.

JAN. 22.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have read the letter of "Historicus," published in the *Times* of to-day, further in defence of his paradox (which, be it remarked, has never been maintained by the British Government) that the prompt concession of belligerent privileges to the South was an act beyond all possible question, and therefore no fit subject for arbitration. In support of this startling proposition he now adduces two pieces of evidence. The first consists of Mr. SEWARD's own statements, of which the first is a statement to Lord LYONS at the outset of the insurrection that "the blockade would be conducted according to the rules of public law, and with as much toleration toward neutrals as any blockade ever was by a belligerent." I think it might fairly be contended that these words imply that the Government of the United States did not consider itself in the light of a belligerent; but let that pass. It must be carefully borne in mind that the question between "Historicus" and myself is not whether a case can be made out against the United States, but whether a case cannot also be made out in their favor. Can, then, this friendly intimation of Mr. SEWARD possibly be considered as conclusive proof that the blockade was one entitling a foreign State immediately to concede belligerent privileges to the insurgents, and not (as the United States hold) a blockade which they had at that time a right to make unconditionally and without conferring any such privileges? If there be such a right (and it would appear that there must be) at the outset of every insurrection, however formidable, the fact that "public law," "belligerents," and "neutrals" were occasionally spoken of cannot alter the case. We blockaded the ports, or some of the ports, of our American colonies at the breaking out of the War of Independence; and it is quite certain that if we had thereupon announced our intention of conducting the blockade according to law, at the same time speaking of "belligerents" and "neutrals," this would not have prevented our calling France instantly to account on the first appearance of any intention on her part to proclaim the "belligerency" of our colonies. "Historicus" next extracts with much care from Mr. SEWARD's dispatches to Ministers of the United States at Continental Courts (one would have thought it scarcely necessary to take so much trouble if the case had been so cloudlessly and marvelously clear as he represents) certain passages in which that Minister speaks, before the Queen's Proclamation of 1861, of "civil war;" and he seems to think that these passages are in themselves sufficient to establish that which he has undertaken to prove—*i. e.*, such an absolute and unquestionable justice and propriety in that proclamation, as that "no sane man" could by any possibility object to it. Now, I would observe that even supposing that these extracts committed the United States to the admission that the insurrection was at that time a civil war in the sense intended, the case is by no means disposed of. For the United States complain not only of our recognition of the belligerency of their insurgents, which, if justifiable at all, ought (as they urge) in common courtesy, and according to precedent on all former analogous occasions in modern times, to have been tacit and inoperative until some actual occasion occurred, but of its positive, explicit and public recognition by Royal proclamation in this country—a course of action which (as they contend,) beside giving immense moral advantage to the insurgents, gave the signal for the immediate preparation in the ports of Great Britain of a fleet of privateers, which, enriching our commerce, almost put an end to theirs. But further, it savors of the very sharpest practice to charge Mr. SEWARD with inconsistency for the use of these expressions, especially as they were not used in correspondence with the British Government. Every insurrection, on however small a scale, implies in one sense "civil war," and accuracy of language was on this point and at that time of no great importance. The question is not whether it was a "civil war," but whether it was a civil war in such a sense as to justify the Queen's Proclamation. If at the outset of the revolt of our American colonies the British Minister had happened to speak of it as a "civil war," he would have been guilty of no very remarkable solecism of language; and in this case also does any one doubt that the public recognition by France, on the ground that such words had been used, of the belligerency of the insurgents, would have been met on the instant by a declaration of war? "Historicus" appeals, in the next place, to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States respecting the blockade. By this decision he considers it to have been ruled that there was a civil war in the United States at the time of the Royal Proclamation of 1861. But, on the other hand, Mr. SEWARD, instructed doubtless by the legal adviser of the United States, as strongly insists that the decision will bear no such construction; and without venturing to pronounce judgment as between legal authorities so distinguished, I leave them to settle the question between themselves. It is clear enough for my purpose that this decision cannot by any means be considered as unquestionable evidence in favor of the paradox for which "Historicus" contends. I may add that he has throughout ignored the fact that the Royal Proclamation of 1861 was issued before the British Government had been informed of the actual proclamation of the blockade, or had held any communication with the Government of the United States respecting the character of that proceeding. On the whole, I submit that "Historicus" has failed to maintain his position; and that the suspicious-looking argument against arbitration—that we are so intensely in the right—must now be abandoned.—Jan. 23.

The Necessity of a Penal Colony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You did me the favor a few years since to publish a little article of mine showing the necessity, for reasons therein stated, of the Government of the United States owning a penal colony for the banishment of the more important criminals of our common country. The fact is, the pardoning power has been exercised too liberally and too leniently; hence it is that we often see criminals, just pardoned out of prison, renewing their old tricks with an audacity that shows their utter recklessness and their incorrigibility. They become leaders to those who are willing to follow in a career of crime, and win over many a chap by their seductive influence and glowing descriptions of their success in many daring exploits. Now, the more I have read and heard of the multiplied and aggravated crimes since the close of the war, perpetrated by the stationary and floating rascality of the country, the more I am satisfied that we should have a penal settlement of these fellows, and so far distant in the Pacific Ocean that it would be difficult for them to escape from a small island governed by military law. Besides, see what a preventive measure it would be against the incipient as well as the experienced and hardened criminal. They would soon understand that being once involuntary exiles, there would be no return to their former haunts, and no repetition of their old vocations, "going about seeking whom they may devour," but the community greatly relieved of the fear that attends their sojourn here. It is evidently unsafe in New-York and its vicinity, unless in a very public street like Broadway, to be out at a late hour, lest you be "cleaned out" by foot-pads, who hunt in doublets, triplets and larger squads. Sometimes you get floored with a bludgeon, a slung-shot, an iron knuckle, a huge fist dealt by a strong arm, or a leaden ball. Then look at the pickpockets, the burglars, the incendiaries, the counterfeiters and forgers, the murderers and the groups of vagabonds of all degrees of criminality, how they flourish. Every few months a life is taken from that splendid corps of men, the Police. We cannot afford to tolerate a state of things that puts in jeopardy these valuable lives, and the lives of others, by these bold bad men, if a remedy can be found. The impunity with which crime runs riot is somewhat extraordinary, and yet not very extraordinary when you consider the looseness with which criminal justice is often administered. It is evident that the election of certain Judges has had a pernicious effect in the perversion of wise, salutary and impartial justice, for many rogues slip through the meshes of the law by some very curious technicalities; and every man who holds a position to administer criminal justice is not to be supposed so immaculate and free from the taint of corruption that he is not biased sometimes in his decisions from the fact that he holds his place by virtue of the numerical votes of many of the *nobler* class of his constituents. Appoint the Judges by the Governor and Council, and for a long period, and there would be improvement in the greater certainty of legal justice being meted out to the deserving. It is time the Government and people opened their eyes to the enormity of the offences daily being committed in our midst. The remedy, to a great extent as a preventive measure, would be for the Government to purchase an island of moderate dimensions—say one equal in size to a township of land, containing about 23,000 acres, equivalent to six miles square, or it might be a little larger, and sufficiently arable for extensive cultivation for those who would like agriculture, vine-growing or other kindred pursuits, and those who possessed trades follow them. Perhaps the King of the Sandwich Islands might be induced to sell one for a small consideration. Walrussia, already ours, is out of the question; it is too cold and too barren. The colony could be made self-sustaining; but if there should be a deficiency between the income and the disbursements at the end of the year for their support, as well as the military, let it be made up by an assessment upon the States respectively, according to their quota of representatives in the colony. This penal settlement once established, I am firmly convinced that it would act not only as a morally healthful position for this class of emigrants, but as a wholesome restraint upon the neophyte in crime and the viciously educated remainder still among us, who would otherwise delight in bestowing their uninvited and unwelcome compliments on us *ad libitum*. There is a constitutional infirmity, a disease, in the minds of some men so prurient in its desire for depredations on society that it can never be eradicated until they occupy a little space—six feet by two—of their mother earth. Now these gentlemen being out of the way, having left their country for their country's good, could hold up their heads among their brotherhood without losing caste in their social *status*. The colony would flourish from compulsion as well as pride, when the emigrant found his ignoble profession foreclosed against him, and honest work would result to his benefit. And as an incentive to duty he might be allowed a certain portion of his earnings; then in the course of time, after serving a proper probation, with a certificate of exemplary character of not less than fifteen years, (murderers and incendiaries excepted,) permit him, with his accumulated earnings, to leave for some foreign country, but not to return here. And as a necessary concomitant to the expatriation of these men, colonize the women criminals also on the same island, with proper protection, and they'll all thrive the better for it. WILLIAM A. HOPKINS, Hoboken.

The Republican Party and the Pending New Reconstruction Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a reader of your daily, and approve of your views in relation to the acts of the present Congress. It is important to reform the Republican Party from within, before it is destroyed from without, and the rank and file as well as the leaders must be heard upon this question.

What sagacious and reflecting men saw and foresaw two years since, is now seen of all men. If the doctrine maintained by us during the war—that the State Governments were immortal and indestructible as long as the General Government was able to suppress insurrection and vanquish treason—had been steadily adhered to after the war; had loyal representatives been admitted from the Southern States, and all political battles fought to the end upon the floor of Congress, the Republican Party, which conducted the war, would have been allowed to hold power until the harmony of the Union and all its parts had been restored. But other counsels prevailed. Thousands of thinking men in the ranks of the Republican Party supported the Reconstruction acts, or were silent, hoping that after the bitterness of the draught had passed, sound health would come by the speedy restoration of the paralyzed Southern members. But it has not come. It is now proposed to group all the odious features of the former acts in a new bill, and to place the sword in a single hand. It is claimed that the pending bill as well as the former acts are valid, because the ten Southern States have no Governments Congress is bound to recognize. Be it so. Our ancestors, to exclude all conclusions to the contrary, adopted sundry amendments to the Constitution, as an effectual barrier to the inroad of arbitrary power. Trial by jury among other rights is guaranteed. This excludes drum-head courts martial, and military "tribunals."

There is a possibility that the Supreme Court may be compelled to announce this wholesome doctrine in a pending case. The danger of such an uncalled for "political decision" has aroused the majority in Congress, and the Court is attacked,

1. By a bill requiring a majority of two-thirds to declare any law of Congress unconstitutional.

2. To take away the appellate jurisdiction in "reconstruction" cases.

Both acts, so far as they are made to operate upon existing cases may perhaps be adjudged void, for Congress cannot judge the Judges and command them not to decide upon a case pending before them. This would be usurpation of the judicial functions, and an adjudication without a hearing. Again, the act requiring a majority of two-thirds, ought to be adjudged void as to all cases present or future. For all men are equal before the law, but by this law, "deceitful weights" are placed in the judicial balance. The plaintiff or appellant, who is the first actor in the case, has equal rights with his antagonist, who is defendant or respondent, but judgment for the first requires more than a majority; for the second less. The parties are thus made unequal before the law, whether they are Northern citizens or Southern rebels. It is also against the rule of right reason and the practice of all mankind. In all judicial bodies consisting of members and legislative assemblies, the majority must decide, because it is absurd that the minority should do so, and therefore Grotius (War and Peace, vol. 2, chap. 5, par. 17 and vol. 3, chap. 30 par. 24,) says that such must be the case, although there were no previous articles to that effect. Hence the danger of a conflict between Congress and the Supreme Court, and if all or any of these acts are passed, the danger is increased in proportion. Let every man in the Republican ranks, who has anything to say, speak out before it is too late. It may do no good, but to have the chances of doing good, it must be done quickly. Republican defeat in the election of the next Congress—to say nothing of Presidential election—may bring on repudiation and "State rights" in the most odious form. RURAL REPUBLICAN.

Congress and the Price of Gold.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gold to-day has advanced to 142½ per cent. in consequence of the introduction into Congress of bills authorizing an inflation of the currency. If the parties introducing such bills were interested in gold they would be serving their own interests by thus causing a rise in the premium, and as they can not hope for the success of their crude measures, is it unworthy of belief that their sole purpose in bringing these forward is to favor the private speculations of themselves and friends? Can any one sincerely believe that the country needs more money, when he sees that it is already so plentiful here that it brings but 4 per cent. per annum to the owner? The argument that the West and South will, by an additional issue of paper, secure more capital, is not sound; for, unless it is presented gratis, they cannot obtain possession of the new money without exchanging something for it, whether it be bonds, merchandise or credit, and if they have or are to have any such commodities to exchange for capital, no additional issues by Government are required, when money is already such a drug here. The additional emission of currency would be attended only by a loss of national credit, demoralization of business, and the many other evils that we all know of, without being accompanied by a single redeeming feature. The suspension of currency contraction was expedient in order that the depreciation of property might be made more gradual, but the cry that the bondholders were likely to reap the chief benefit from a return to specie payments was certainly a false alarm, for their bonds, now worth 110 per cent., would, on a specie basis, not realize over 75 to 80 cents on the dollar, because the return of the bonds from Europe—where they will not pay more than 72 per cent. for them—would cause such a supply to be thrown on our market, that prices there and here would have to be equalized at once. That a decline would ensue here is beyond a question, for we have not $500,000,000 to send to Europe to pay for the bonds there held. Let Congress therefore leave the currency alone. Its constant interference and tinkering are becoming too annoying and harassing to our commercial interests, and generally working great harm in every department. I protest against this uncertain legislation, and, with all other merchants, I am losing patience. IMPORTER.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers of this Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the chair. Five new auxiliaries were recognized: one in each of the States of Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky and Texas, and one in the Territory of Colorado.

Interesting communications were received from Mr. THOMAS M. WESTRUP, Monterey, with highly gratifying statements as to the progress of the work in Northern Mexico; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, London, as to the revision of the Portuguese Bible, and in regard to making plates of the vowelled Old Testament in Arabic at Beirut; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, as to the progress of making plates of Arabic Scriptures at Beirut, and relating successful labors of colporteurs in Asia Minor; from Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, Milan, showing increasing demand for the Scriptures in Southern Europe; from Rev. R. G. WILDER, of the Kolapoor Mission, returning thanks for aid in books and funds, with statements as to the work in India, which is very favorable; from Rev. Dr. JACOBY, Bremen; from Rev. C. C. BALDWIN, of the Mission of the American Board, in Foochaw; from Rev. L. H. WHEELER, of the Methodist Mission, in Foochaw, sending their accounts for the last year, and asking aid for the coming year; and from Rev. JAMES H. BALLAGH, Yokohama, with interesting and gratifying statements as to the prospects in Japan.

Grants of books were made amounting to 4,897 volumes, besides others to the value of $290. They were for the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio; to the Seamen's Friend Society; Cherokee Testaments and Psalms for distribution in Arkansas; for distribution in vessels sailing to foreign ports; and to societies, agents, &c., for the South. The decease of Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, a Vice-President of this Society, having been announced, a committee was appointed to prepare a paper expressive of the sentiments of the Board thereupon. A letter was read from ALFRED HENNEN, Esq., New-Orleans, sending a donation of very rare and valuable books to the Library, amounting to about eighty volumes.

The Bank of the Republic Bond Robbery—Further Examination in the Case of Miles Murray.

The adjourned examination in the case of MILES MURRAY, accused of complicity in stealing bonds from the National Bank of the Republic, was continued yesterday before Justice DOWLING.

Charles E. Lawrence, theatrical agent, testified that he called on Inspector Leonard on the Sunday previous to the arrest; had heard about the bonds that day from Robt. P. Noah; told him Weed had offered the Missouri bonds as security for a loan; that he had reason to suppose that they were a portion of those stolen from the Bank; Noah had known Weed several years; Inspector LEONARD said that they would be entitled to any reward that might be offered for the recovery of the bonds.

Benjamin Riley, colored, testified that he is steward at No. 560 Broadway; the first floor is rented by Mr. Murray; Mr. Weed frequently called there; one day Weed called and gave a package seeming to contain papers to Mr. Murray, and after some private conversation the papers were put in the safe and Weed went away. On cross-examination, witness said he did not know whether the package contained bonds or not.

Wm. H. Brown, colored, residing at No. 560 Broadway, corroborated the leading points in Riley's testimony.

James Murray, brother to the prisoner, testified that he resides in Troy, but stays at No. 39 East Fourth-street while in the City. On the Saturday night previous to Murray's arrest, Weed came into his brother's place and nodding to the witness asked Miles Murray to be kind enough to place a package in his safe until Monday, and the accused complied with the request.

The examination was then adjourned until the 17th instant.

Lecture on the Amazon, by Rev. J. C. Fletcher.

On Thursday evening Rev. J. C. FLETCHER delivered a lecture before the Travelers' Club on "The Amazon from the Atlantic to Peru." The lecturer, after describing the vast valley through which the great river glides, and which in beauty and fertility is perhaps unequaled by any territory in the world, said that Nature had evidently intended the Amazon to be the highway of nations. At its mouth it is 200 miles broad. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its current is so gentle as to be almost imperceptible. It abounds with fish, and the climate of the region through which it runs is so equable that its changes are scarcely felt. At Para the thermometer ranges from 75 to 87. Higher up the river the extreme temperature reaches 90. Mr. FLETCHER gave an interesting description of Para and its market-place, and of his adventures in passing 2,000 miles up the great river. At this point he found a large gunboat floating at anchor with all her armament on board. She had ascended from the ocean, having been built in England. Unlike other rivers the Amazon is fed from a never-failing source. The rain and snow which fall in the Andes keep the river always full, and in no part which Mr. FLETCHER had explored did he find the Amazon so shallow or so narrow as the Mississippi in the broadest and deepest part of the latter river. Mr. FLETCHER exploded the theory that the ancient rulers of the country once possessed an army of Amazons. The fable had arisen from the early explorers mistaking the Indian warriors for women in consequence of their wearing their hair parted in the middle and twisted off behind into waterfalls.

The lecture was listened to with attention by a large and highly fashionable audience.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT—REVIEW OF A JUDGMENT OF THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS AGAINST THE ACT.

S. P. Hepburn vs. H. A. Griswold.—In error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. The only question presented before the Court in this case is in regard to the constitutionality of the act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1862, and other subsequent acts, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and declaring them to be a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, in the United States.

In the year 1861, the defendant in error, Griswold, filed a petition in the Louisville Chancery Court against S. P. Hepburn, and others, praying for an attachment and decree to enforce the payment of a promissory note for $11,250, due upon the 30th of February, 1862, which he held. The answer admitted the claim, but alleged the tender of Treasury notes, which the defendant in error refused to accept. Upon hearing, the Chancellor discharged the attachment, and decided that Treasury notes were a good and valid tender. An appeal was prayed, and the opinion of the Chancellor was reversed by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. After a lengthy opinion sustaining the view taken, the Court said: Pursuaded that we are right, no apprehension of inconvenient consequences merely fiscal, nor human responsibility could excuse the announcement of any opinion which is not conscientiously our own. To guard the Constitution is the highest trust of the judiciary, and, thinking as we do, were we to bow to any other power than the law as we understand it, we should feel guilty of a criminal breach of trust and a shameful desertion of our post. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, we must know nothing but the law, and shall quietly pursue its straight and luminous pathway, just as our own eyes see it; and we feel assured that whatever popular apprehension might be hastily awakened upon authoritative affirmance of our decision, it would soon be found to have been chimerical, and would be more than compensated by the assured fact that the Constitution, thus rescued from a labyrinth of arbitrary construction, without any certain and assuring clue, would be hallowed by restored confidence and revived by hopes of its longevity and beneficence. Public necessity is an arbitrary and unsafe dictator; and to save, while curable from its lawless dominion, an upright judiciary should now, if ever, self-sacrificing, if need be, illustrate the righteous maxim of Christian patriotism, "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*"

From the judgment entered in pursuance of this opinion, this appeal is taken, and the questions involved are argued at great length, but as they have been already once or twice before the Court at this term, the points are familiar, and need not be recapitulated.

Wm. Preston for plaintiff in error, H. A. Griswold for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson, Garvin and McCunn.

PLEADINGS UNDER THE CODE AND BEFORE THE CODE.

Frances Tolano vs. The National Steam Navigation Co.—In dissenting from the leading opinion of the Court, granting a new trial in this case, Judge McCUNN delivered the following opinion relative to the scope and form of pleadings under the Code, which will be found interesting to the profession:

McCUNN, J.—This action is to recover $2,892 50, being the value of a small trunk and contents which the plaintiff alleges the defendants wrongfully took and converted to their own use. The facts are substantially as follows: The plaintiff was a passenger in one of defendants' steamships (the *Helvetia*) from Liverpool to this port. On the arrival of the vessel here it was found necessary to quarantine her under our laws. Consequently the passengers were sent, with all their luggage, to the steamship *Illinois*, then moored in the lower bay. At the expiration of some eighteen or twenty days, and after quarantine was perfected, the defendants sent their steamtugs and brought the passengers and their baggage to the City. The plaintiff had the small trunk, the one out of which this controversy arose, in her possession, and was guarding it herself as she had done all the voyage. The defendants took the trunk from her against her will, and placed her in one tug and her property, together with this trunk, on another, to send them to this City. This was the last she saw of her trunk or the articles it contained. She demanded her property. The demand was refused, hence this action. The complaint does not declare against the defendants as carriers, but simply against them for unlawfully taking and converting the property; and I hold, that under the circumstances this is the proper form of pleading. The defendants answer that they are carriers for hire, but urge against a recovery that an action of trover will not lie for the mere omission of the carrier to deliver, as where the property has been stolen or lost through negligence, and so cannot be delivered to the owner. The remedy, their counsel says, in such cases is assumpsit, or a special action on the case, and not trover as he alleges this action is. Now, the 69th section of the Code has abolished all distinctions between the mere forms of actions, and every action is now a special action on the case. (Goulet vs. Assler, 22 N. Y. R., 228.) The Code (§142) requires only a plain and concise statement of the facts, constituting a cause of action, without repetition and a demand for the requisite relief. Now, this complaint states concisely and clearly that her property was taken from her possession without her consent, and that, although she demanded a return of the same, yet it has not been returned, and she asks that the Court award her its value. You may designate the action as an action in trover, or in assumpsit, or one on the case, or whatever else you may please to call it. I hold that nothing more is requisite in the complaint, and although some may cling to old and obsolete forms of pleading, yet to the plain mind, (I mean those who seek speedy and substantial justice,) and according to the law of the day, this is all that is required. The learned counsel for the defence, in his effort to establish in the mind of the Court that the form of action in this case should have been assumpsit, and not trover, cites a synopsis of the case of Ross agt. Johnson, to be found in the fifth volume of Abbott's Digest, page 243, forgetting this fact, that that authority is a century old and that we have changed much in the forms of law pleading since then, as well as in all things else. But even in the case of Ross vs. Johnson, which I find reported at length in the second volume of Lord Mansfield's decisions by Evans, page 192, that most learned judge declares his disapprobation of non-suits, founded upon objections that have no relation to the merits of the action. Moreover, Lord Mansfield said in that very litigation that the form of the suit should have been an action on the case, which form of action the suit at bar is, and I hold, therefore, that the authority in Ross vs. Johnson is an authority for the plaintiff. The action herein is not brought especially against the defendants as carriers. The complaint is simply for the taking and conversion of the plaintiff's property, which facts, without reference to form, in themselves constitute a substantial cause of action, and I hold, that the Court, under such a complaint, taking it in connection with the answer and the proofs in the case, would be justified without alleging they were carriers in holding them responsible. Let us examine briefly what one of the best elementary writers says as to the form of pleading adopted in the complaint. Hilliard on remedies for Torts, writing in 1867, says: "In trover against carriers the declaration need not set forth the duty of the defendants as carrier if it sets forth his negligence and loss," and this rule was held in the case of Wright vs. McKee, 37 Verm. 161, and was also applied in the case of Crouch vs. The London, &c., 14 English Law and Eq. 498, and these authorities are gleamed from reports adopted by States where a much stricter line of pleading is applied than in our State since our code took effect; and I certainly can find no authority wherein this liberal rule is condemned. The only exception that can be taken to the proceedings had before the Judge below is, that in his charge he discussed at some length the law of carriers. Now, while such a discussion could ser-

haps have been dispensed with, has the course pursued by that learned Judge in this respect injured the defendants' case? It certainly has not, and the best evidence of his not injuring defendant's position before the jury in his charge, is the fact that not a single exception to that charge was taken. Indeed the answer and the whole theory of the defence was that the defendants were carriers, and were not answerable as such for this special property, and it was only at the request of the defendants' counsel that the Court applied the law of carriers at all; so that it would be unjust to have this Court apply that rule to the plaintiff in the argument here, when it is clearly seen that the plaintiff's counsel protested against its application throughout at the trial below. Nor can the defendants request the Court at the trial of the issues of fact to apply a rule of law in their favor against the will of the plaintiff, and then in the Appellate Court, if that rule is improperly applied, take advantage of its improper application here. But this the defendant's counsel does not seek. In his brief he intimates that the complaint is broad enough to hold defendants as carriers, and in his answer he relies upon his clients' rights as such carriers, and on the trial at circuit he requested that the rule of law relating to carriers should be strictly applied by the Court, and argued that defendants should not be held liable for money or valuables which they did not in their agreement with plaintiff as carriers, undertake to protect or forward; and the learned Judge did apply the rule as requested, and that in the strictest sense of the word, for he charged the jury that plaintiff could only recover for necessary wearing apparel, and that if she had more money in the trunk than enough for travelling expenses she could not recover the money over. If the complaint had been especially drawn so as to enable the plaintiff to recover against defendants as carriers the case could not have been more fully developed on the trial below than it has been. The plaintiff simply declared for taking and converting property. The defendants' answer: "We are carriers for hire between this port and Liverpool; we did agree to carry you and a certain quantity of baggage to New-York, but you had property and money in that trunk of which you concealed from us a knowledge, and which under the laws of this State we, as carriers, are not responsible for, and therefore you cannot recover." Now, as I have stated before, the learned Judge allowed this theory of defence to go to the jury, and charged the law of carriers correctly, and that in favor of the defendants; and he submitted the question of necessary wearing apparel, and the proper amount of money for traveling expenses, to the jury. It will be said, however, that under the complaint, (the complaint being for taking and converting,) final judgment cannot be granted. There are two answers to this proposition: First, the complaint is broad enough to hold the defendants as carriers, because it was optional with the plaintiff to treat the defendants as common carriers and sue in case for breach of duty; or to ignore their character as carriers and to sue for conversion; he has chosen the latter and the action lies. Second, if not broad enough, the 173d section of the Code allows the Court—I mean the Appellate Court and that of its own motion, when it serves the ends of substantial justice—to make the pleadings conform to the facts proved on the trial. The Court of Appeals applied this rule in the case of Pratt vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co., 21st New-York, 305, and the General Term of the Supreme Court allowed a similar amendment in the case of Clarke vs. Doles, 20th Barbour. Not only was this sound rule adopted in the above cases, but it was strictly applied in all of the following cases: Coleman vs. Plaisted, 36 Barbour, 272; Bowdin vs. Coleman, 3 Abbott, 431; Harrower vs. Heath, 19 Barbour; Cady vs. Allen, 22d Barbour; Bates vs. Graham, 1st Kernan, 237. This doctrine was also established in this Court in the case of Foot vs. Roberts, decided at General Term, reported at length in the *Transcript* of the 7th February, 1868. In that case Mr. Justice Monell, in a very clear opinion, establishes beyond a doubt that the Court has a right in all cases, where it serves the ends of substantial justice, to make the pleadings conform to the proofs. It was "in furtherance of justice," as the statute declares, that such a section was added to the Code. I mean the section enabling the appellate court to make such amendments, and surely a case never arose, and never can arise, wherein the statute can be applied, and the ends of justice better subserved than in this case. Let me ask, "what is the amendment, if any, required here?" Why, it simply requires the words "as carriers" to be added after the word "defendant," on line three of folio four of the complaint. It is conceded that in whatever light we may view this case, all the facts were fully developed on the trial so as to enable the Court to say whether the defendants shall be held liable as carriers, or for taking and converting, and there end the litigation. The learned Judge below allowed the defendants and the plaintiff to place all the facts in the case in the fullest light before the jury, and allowed the jury to pass upon those facts; and if there were a thousand trials had hereafter, matters touching the property in controversy could not be made plainer. If this be so, why should the parties be subjected to a new trial, perhaps to a long and exceedingly expensive litigation, when this Court, sitting here in *banc*, can apply a remedy. Section 173 of the Code, relating to such amendments, was designed, among other things, to shorten litigation; to put an end to suits; and the courts in all cases, where the rule can be applied, should apply it strictly. I think, however, that the views set forth in the first branch of this opinion are the correct views, and that the complaint as it stands is broad enough and justifies the verdict of the jury. It is of little consequence whether the defendants took the property as carriers or as individuals, it is enough to sustain the action that they took the property. What is the object of plain pleading? Why, it is to prevent, among other things, several actions from being brought for the same cause; and when the cause of action is so plainly stated that the facts can be developed at the trial and passed upon in such a form as to end the litigation and prevent new suits for the same cause, this is all that is required, and no one will contend for a moment, after having examined the pleadings in this case, and after so full a development of the facts and circumstances on the trial below, that another action of any kind, especially an action against the defendants as carriers, could be maintained. I have had no opportunity of consulting with my associate Justices who heard the case, (the papers having been submitted to me.) Perhaps a discussion of the law and facts by them in my presence, or a knowledge of their views, might have induced me to concur with them about the application of the rules of law; but in the absence of such knowledge, and entertaining the views of the law applicable to such cases I now entertain, I am for affirming the judgment with costs.

Mr. Morrisson for plaintiff; Mr. Van Cott for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 6.

A CASE OF UNSOUND MIND.

In the matter of Jacob Southart, a person of supposed unsound mind.—An examination of witnesses and the production of medical testimony in this case has resulted in the verdict of a jury that Mr. Jacob Southart is a person of unsound mind. For the petitioners, Mr. Jacob S. Van Wyck; for Jacob Southart, Mr. Angel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

Fisk, Belden et al. vs. *The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad et al. and Hatch, &c.*, vs. *The Same.*—Some new motions in these cases came up to-day before Judge BARNARD, having been adjourned over from Monday last, with a view to the hearing of the motion before Judge Cardozo, to remove all the causes from this Court to the United States Circuit, which have been in progress for the last two days. The counsel for the plaintiffs stated that a fresh stay of proceedings was granted on Thursday afternoon, and hence they could not move in the matter without being guilty of contempt of Court. They would, however, give no consent one way or the other, but would abide the order of the Court.

Judge BARNARD said that as he understood it, he should send all the motions now pending to Judge Cardozo, to be heard by him, and this for two reasons: First, because Judge Cardozo had heard a part of the matters connected with the several motions, and he must necessarily be more familiar with the facts and circumstances, without, to some extent, a reargument; and secondly, he wished to avoid the annoyance of being followed by counsel in the streets.

Mr. Field—I understand your Honor has been assaulted in court in connection with these proceedings.

Mr. Fullerton—If we are going into the case in that manner I have something to say.

After some further informal discussion, an order was made sending all the motions now pending before Judge BARNARD, to Judge Cardozo, to hear and determine.

The argument before the latter Judge, on the motions to transfer the actions from the court in which they now are, to the United States Circuit, was continued yesterday by Mr. J. K. Porter and Mr. D. D. Field for the plaintiffs, and in opposition to the motion, Mr. Wm. Evarts commenced his argument for the defendants, but had not concluded at the hour of adjournment. He will conclude it to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Barbour.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Elizabeth Russell vs. *The Metropolitan Insurance Co.*—The plaintiff sues to recover damages sustained by a fire which occurred at the St. Cloud Hotel, in this City, on the 12th day of February, 1867. She was insured on her furniture, clothing, and other property, to the amount of $5,000, by a policy issued by the defendants. Her loss is claimed to have been about $4,400. The defence was that the amount of loss was fraudulently over-valued; and also that the actual loss has been settled by arbitration. The case has been tried once before. Sealed verdict on Monday.

B. C. Thayer and Horace Andrews, for plaintiffs; Varnum & Turner and Mr. Dimmick, for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Ann Hull vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Plaintiff sues for damages for an injury received by her while attempting to alight from one of the cars of the Second-avenue Railroad, at their depot in Sixty-first-street, on the 29th of April, 1865. She testified that she got on the car at the City Hall to go to her home in Eighty-fourth-street, and that on arriving at the depot the conductor stopped the car and told the passengers that those who were going further would take the car with the dummy engine; that she thereupon attempted to get out of the car, but while she was on the step the driver started the car around a curve into the depot, (the conductor having left the car,) whereby plaintiff was thrown upon the pavement and received injuries which will disable her for life.

The defence is a general denial, with the usual allegation of contributing negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The case is still on.

E. D. McCarthy for plaintiff; James M. Smith and Ex-Judge Slosson for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

RIGHT OF SEWERAGE.

J. F. Butterworth vs. *William Crawford.*—This was an action to obtain the use of a sewer. Plaintiff and defendant are owners of two tenement-houses immediately adjoining each other in West Forty-sixth-street. They both derived their title from one Volkening, who owned, previous to them, both the houses. Volkening, while thus owner of the houses, built an outhouse in the yards at the back of the houses, placing it directly across the line separating the two lots, and from it made a sewer running through the premises now owned by defendant to the sewer in Forty-sixth-street. This double outhouse was thus built for the use of the occupants of these houses, and the sewer was made to drain it. About two years afterward the plaintiff became the owner of one house and the defendant the other. Nothing was said in either of the deeds concerning the right to use this sewer in common by the different owners of the two houses. On coming into possession the defendant, by building a wall in the centre of the vault of this outhouse, cut off the plaintiff from the use of this drain. This action was brought to recover the use of the drain, and the present proceeding was a motion by the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the defendant from continuing this obstruction. Judge BRADY directed that the injunction prayed for issue.

Samuel Stevens for plaintiff; S. H. Stuart, Jr., for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—FEB. 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wm. A. Kobbe, et al. vs. Samuel Trischet, et al.; tried by Court—jury waived; judgment for plaintiff for $1,395 54.

Joseph O. Woodruff, et al. vs. Wm. J. Finley, et al.; tried by the Court—jury waived; judgment rendered for the plaintiffs for $162 60.

Michael P. Clark vs. Richard Behrman; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiff for $151 60.

Patrick Wholen vs. James Isaacs; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for the plaintiff for $852 45.

Benjamin P. Sherman vs. Ely Hoppock; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for the plaintiff for $3,798 74.

Chester S. Ford, et al. vs. Frederick Rahter; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $54 49.

Alexander Beal, et al. vs. Michael Kerrigan, Jr.; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for the plaintiff for $980 65.

Albert Elsasser, et al. vs. Chas. Hayman, et al.; defendant in default.

Part II.—By Judge Mullin.

John A. Stohrer vs. Julian Allen; verdict for the defendant.

Bradish Johnson vs. Thomas Steel et al.; tried by the Court and jury; verdict for the plaintiff for $375.

Augustus Hartless vs. Jonathan C. Brown; tried by the Court, jury waived; judgment for plaintiff for $2,485 63.

Chas. H. Hopkins vs. Panigh; judgment for the plaintiff for $261 17.

Isaac Merbach vs. F. N. Fegeler et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $519 98.

John Ross vs. George Janeway; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $218 35.

Torrilhorn vs. Lillie; previously tried; decision rendered to-day for plaintiff for $96 27, with interest from the commencement of the action.

Jonathan B. Heltrich vs. George Janeway; tried by Court and jury; the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for plaintiff for $315 75.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Jones.

Jno. Sowarby vs. Mary Russell; motion for issues denied without costs.

Mary Dickerson vs. Moritz Giebel et al.; motion for reference granted. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

William A. Coit vs. Louis Palmer et al.; motion granted.

N. Hill Fowler vs. Michael P. Breslin et al.; motion granted and Thomas C. T. Buckley substituted as Referee.

Henry Heins vs. John Green; motion denied with $5 costs.

Benjamin Frank vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted.

David Koenig vs. Ignatius Stein; motion granted without costs.

Wm. L. Pomeroy et al. vs. Elias Goldman et al.; motion granted without costs.

Frederick Hardenkamp vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; case settled and filed; two corrections have been made.

John Hopper vs. William Libbey; motion granted.

Abraham B. Coleman vs. Henry Chauncey et al.; $850 allowed to the attorney representing the twenty-two shares; $100 to each of the other sharers.

Wm. R. Martin vs. Orlando B. Potter; motion denied, without costs.

Joseph Richardson vs. Chas. A. Coe; I see no authority to make any order other than the one prescribed insection 388 of the Code; that is, requiring defendant to give plaintiff an inspection and permission to take a copy of the document.

By Judge McCunn.

Chas. H. Smith vs. Timothy J. Coe; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, the following cases were passed upon before Recorder HACKETT:

Geo. W. Tinsdale, a conductor, and Arthur Taggart, a driver, on the Bleecker-street and Fulton-ferry Railroad line, were tried for cruelty to animals, in compelling two horses to draw an overcrowded car up the steep hill in Elm-street, when the track was so slippery that the animals fell a number of times in the attempt. The jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoners were fined $250 each.

Morris R. Firman, a track-master, pleaded guilty of stealing a quantity of iron worth $20, intrusted to his care by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, by which he was employed. At the solicitation of the complainants, the prisoner was discharged under suspended sentence.

David Brannan was tried for stealing $145 from Wm. Baldock, of No. 323 Forty-first-street, on the 23d ult., in a drinking saloon on Ninth-avenue. The testimony did not fix the guilt of the prisoner definitely, and the jury therefore rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The following sentences were pronounced upon prisoners condemned on previous days of the Term:

John Farrell, felonious assault; Penitentiary 1 year.

Jeremiah Clifford, grand larceny; Penitentiary 2 years.

James Hennessy, grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Martin, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Annie Schmidt, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Bridget Dalton, petit larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Robert F. Mather, petit larceny; City Prison 30 days.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN —FEB. 7.

Before Judge Gilbert.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The various railroad companies whose routes terminate at Fulton Ferry have succeeded in getting a perpetual injunction against the Street Commissioner and the City of Brooklyn, restraining them from interfering with the stopping of the cars upon their side tracks at the ferry. The opinion and decision of Judge GILBERT are given below:

The Broadway City Railroad Company vs. Robert Furey and the City of Brooklyn, and three other cases.—GILBERT, J. This case involves the question in what mode and to what extent the exercise of the franchise of running horse cars upon the streets of the City of Brooklyn under legislative authority is subject to municipal regulation and control. The charter of said city grants to the Common Council thereof, power to make ordinances, for the following among other purposes, namely: First—To license and regulate railroad cars. Second—To prohibit and abate nuisances. Third—To prevent and remove obstructions in and upon the streets, &c. (Charter, Title 2, Sec. 13, Sub. 4. 9, 17.) This enables the Common Council to protect the public interests of the City, and the proper security of persons and property of its inhabitants, by preventing the use of the public streets in any way incompatible therewith. But this object must by accomplished by general rules or laws. The power is one of legislation merely, and it cannot be summarily enforced against any apparent legal right. R. R. Co. vs. Buffalo, 5th Hill, p 211.) The ordinances on this subject, passed by the Common Council confer upon the defendant, Furey, as Street Commissioner, supervision over the streets, (art. 3, sec. 1,) and prohibit the obstructing or incumbering any street, and authorize the removal of such obstructions. (Art. 3, sec. 11; art. 6, sec. 1.) The latter ordinance provides that it shall not be construed to prevent loading or unloading of passengers from any public or private conveyance, or of vehicles waiting a reasonable time for that purpose. This proviso, however, is only of minor importance in determining the claim of power set up by the defendants. Under the statute and ordinances cited, the defendants claim the right and authority to act summarily and without legal process to prevent the plaintiffs from using certain tracks laid down by them at the terminus of their several routes adjacent to the Fulton Ferry, on the ground that they are superfluous and unauthorized by the legislative act under which they hold and exercise their franchise, and also to compel the departure of the cars without waiting to take up passengers arriving by such ferry, and also to compel the plaintiffs to change the position of their switch or turn-table at the terminus aforesaid, because it is so near the dock at the foot of Fulton-street as to render the use of such dock dangerous. The plaintiffs, on the contrary, claim the right, and insist that it is their duty to exercise the privileges and powers thus assailed under the aforesaid legislative grant. The existence of this grant is not disputed. The only question in the case relates to its scope and effect. The summary power asserted by the defendants is therefore essentially judicial. This pretension is certainly a novel and extraordinary one. To sustain it would necessarily weaken the constitutional guarantee which protects private property against deprivation without due process of law. I am of the opinion that the defendants are mistaken in respect to the nature and extent of the powers on this subject with which they have been vested. It is not necessary to define the limits of such powers. It is sufficient to say that this railroad, being authorized by law, is not *per se* a nuisance, and that whether the tracks and appendages thereof, which it is alleged are illegal, have been duly constructed under the authority of the Legislature, or are a necessary incident to the franchise granted, are to say the least legal questions which the defendants have not a right to determine summarily in the exercise of power to abate nuisances and remove obstructions from the streets. They cannot make a thing a nuisance by declaring it to be so, nor can they, in the exercise of the power of regulation, materially impair or affect the franchise actually granted by the Legislature. (Davis vs. The Mayor, 4 Ver., 524; State vs. Jersey City, 5 Dutch, 170.) If the evils and abuses which they allege exist, the courts are open to redress them, and they must, in executing the public trusts confided to them, seek some legal or equitable remedy. The motion to continue the preliminary injunction, therefore, is granted with $10 costs.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

SODOMY—DOCTORS DISAGREE.

In the case of the German Reidenbach charged with sodomy, evidence was given on the question of the physical incapability of the prisoner. Two doctors were sworn, and their evidence was directly contradictory. Counsel on both sides having summed up, the Judge charged the jury, who, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to 9 years and 8 months imprisonment.

LARCENY.

A young girl named Margaret Morwood pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing wearing apparel from Margaret Berry. She was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

A young man named Lester Lee was next arraigned on a charge of having attempted to criminally assault a child named Martha Titus, aged only 7 years. He pleaded guilty, through counsel, to the offence of assault and battery. The prosecuting counsel accepted the plea, and the prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for one year.

GRAND LARCENY.

Daniel O'Connell was charged with having on the 17th December last, stolen from Nathan May two steers, valued at $240; one red heifer, valued at $85, and a brown cow, valued at $50. He was found guilty and sentenced to four years and eight months imprisonment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7, 1868.

$31,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C 112	200 N. Y. Guano 12
8,000 do 112	400 Atlantic Mail 95⅛
75,000 do 112⅛	100 Bos. Water P. 20⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 108⅞	20 Adams Ex. Co. 74¼
10,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 111⅛	100 do 74
55,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 109	100 do....2d call 74⅛
90,000 do 109⅛	100 do 74⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65. new 107⅞	100 do 74⅛
12,500 do 107⅞	50 Amer. Ex. 70
14,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue 108	40 Mer. U. Ex. 34
11,000 do 108	300 do 34⅛
50,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65 110	60 do 34⅜
110,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s C. 104⅛	150 do 34⅜
205,000 do 104⅛	100 do 34⅛
8,000 do 104⅛	100 do 34⅛
10,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d series 107⅛	100 U. S. Ex. 74
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c. 64	100 Wells Fargo Ex. 43
2,000 Mich. S. 6s. '78 93	2500 N. Y. Cen. R 128⅛
26,000 Tenn. 6s. new 60¼	50 do 128⅝
6,000 do 60⅛	100 do 128½
50,000 do....2d call 60	100 do....b30 128⅞
3,000 Vir. 6s. new 41	1550 Erie R 73⅞
2,000 Virginia 6s, ex c 44	200 do....b10 73⅞
5,000 Ga. St. 7s 80⅛	500 do....b15 74
14,000 do....2d call 80	600 do....b10 74
15,000 N.C. St. 6s. new 50¼	700 do 74
1,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c 50	50 Erie Pref. 81⅛
7,000 do 50½	100 do 81⅜
37,000 Missouri St. 6s 103	105 Clev. P. & Ash. 108⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 93⅛	200 Reading R. 94¾
1,000 do 93⅛	500 do....b30 95⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 101	500 do....s30 94⅞
1,000 Erie 1st M. 104	600 do 94⅞
11,000 Grt. W. 2d M. 74	500 do 95⅛
5,000 do 73⅞	10 do 94¾
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M. 101	100 Mich. Cen. 113⅛
1,000 O. & M. 1st M. 91	100 M. S. & N. I. R. 91⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 1s. 89⅛	800 do 91⅞
2,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st 86⅛	100 do....s60 91
10,000 C. & G. E 1st M. 75	200 Ill. Cen....s60 135½
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st M. 99	100 do 135
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d. 97⅛	200 do 136⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st 93⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts. 97
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr 85	100 do 97⅛
9,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 90	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. s30 74½
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 87¼	100 do 74⅝
80 Merchants' Ex. Bk 107	200 do....s30 74
27 Fourth National 103⅛	600 Clev. & Tol. 112½
12 Continental Bank 100	100 do....2d call 112⅝
20 Ninth National 104	200 Chic. & R. I. 98¾
20 Gallatin N. B. 110	200 do 98⅝
50 Tradesmen's Bk 137	200 do 98½
10 St. Nicholas B'k 102	800 M. & St. P. 49
20 Canton Co 59⅛	150 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 66
100 do....2d call c 59⅞	100 do 66⅛
100 do....b10 60	300 do 66¼
5 Del. & Hud. C. 150	500 do 66⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr. 36⅛	200 do 66⅝
200 do 36¼	500 P., Ft. W. & C. 102⅞
100 West. U. Tel 36¼	200 do 103
300 do 36⅜	100 do 102¾
200 Quick. Min 25	200 do....s30 102⅛
100 Pacific Mail 109	200 Tol., W. & W. 46½
500 do....s30 109	50 Alt. & T. H 50
400 do 109¼	240 Alt. & T. H. Pf 72
100 do....b30 109¼	500 O. & Miss. R. 32⅝
200 do....2d call 109½	100 do....s10 32⅞
100 do....s30 109¼	300 do....b10 32¾
10 do 110	500 do 32¾
	200 do....2d call 32⅝
	100 Chi. & Alt. R. 134½
	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr. 25½
	200 do 25
	255 Del., L. & W. R. 114
	50 H. & St. J. R. 60

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '68, C. 141¼	100 Del. & Hud. Ca. 150
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C. 112¼	200 do 149⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 111⅝	200 do 149¼
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64 109	100 do 149
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65 110	10 Am. Ex. Co. 69⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue 107⅞	200 N. Y. Cen 128⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.C. 104⅛	100 do 128⅛
25,000 Tenn. 6s. new 60⅛	100 do 128⅝
20,000 do 60⅛	3025 Erie R. 74
10,000 Missouri 6s 103⅛	100 Hudson R. 147
5,000 do 103⅛	100 do....s60 146⅛
10,000 do 103⅜	200 Reading R. 94⅞
9,000 do 103⅜	400 Mar. & C. 1st Pf 25⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. 10s Equipt. bds 101⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. L. 92
20 Fourth N. Bk. 103⅛	100 do 91⅞
100 Canton Co. 60⅛	100 Illinois Cen. 136⅛
100 do 60⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 74¼
300 do 61	400 Cl. & Tol 112⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pf. 36⅛	300 do 112
500 West. U. Tel. 36⅛	1000 Chi. & R. I. 99
20 do 36⅛	10 do 100
300 Atlantic Mail 95⅛	100 M. & St. P. R. 49⅛
100 do 95⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 66⅛
600 Pac. Mail 109⅛	100 do 66⅝
300 Adams Ex. 74	100 Tol., W. & W. 46⅛
	210 P., F. W. & C. 102⅝
	100 Ohio & Miss. R. 33
	800 do 32⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Canton Co. 59⅛	3200 Erie R. 73⅜
800 do 60	200 do....b15 73⅞
100 Boston W. P. 20⅛	800 do....c 73⅜
300 Adams Ex. 74⅛	100 Erie R. Pf. 81¼
100 U. S. Ex. Co. 74	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 66
500 Mer. U. Ex. 34	400 P., Ft. W. & C. 102½
200 Pacific Mail 109⅛	100 do....c 102⅛
300 do 109⅛	100 Ohio & M. R. 32⅝
50 do 109⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. R. 91⅞
200 do 109	1200 Clev. & Pitts. 97
100 At. Mail 96	200 do....b10 97⅛
200 do 95⅛	200 do 97⅛
200 do 95⅛	200 do....b10 97¼
800 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d 128⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. 112
200 do....b3 128⅞	200 do 112⅛
100 do....b10 128⅞	100 do 112⅜
100 do....c 128⅞	1200 Chi. R. I. & P. 98⅞
100 Wes. U. Tel 36⅛	200 do....b3 98⅜
200 Reading R. 94⅞	200 do....c 98⅜
800 do 94⅞	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 74½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1800 Canton Co. 60	200 Reading R. 94⅜
100 Wells, Fargo Ex. 42⅛	200 do....s10 94⅛
400 Adams Ex. Co. 74	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 66⅜
800 Mer. Union Ex. 34⅛	200 do....b10 66⅛
100 do....b10 34⅛	100 do....c 66⅛
100 do....c 34⅜	500 do 66⅛
500 Pacific Mail 109⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. 102⅛
15 do 110	100 do 102⅛
400 do....c 109⅛	300 do....s15 102⅛
800 Atlantic Mail 95⅛	800 M. S. & N. I. 91⅞
600 N. Y. Cent. x-d 128⅞	200 do 91⅞
400 do 128⅛	300 do 92
100 do....c 128⅛	200 do 92⅛
400 West. U. Tel. 36⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. 112
200 Erie R....b10 74	800 Chic., R. I. & P. 98⅛
600 do....b3 74	400 do 98⅛
500 Erie R. Pf. 81⅛	600 do 99
200 do 81⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R. b10 66⅛
100 do 81	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 74⅛
260 Mil. & St. P. 49⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co....b10 60⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf. 66⅛
200 do 60⅛	100 do 66⅝
100 Amer. Ex 69⅛	100 do....b10 66⅛
100 Pacific Mail 109⅛	500 do 66⅛
300 Atlantic Mail 95⅛	300 Ohio & Miss. R. 32⅝
100 do 95⅛	300 do 32⅝
100 W. U. Tel 36⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. 49
200 do 36⅛	100 Bost. H. & E. 16
50 do 36⅛	100 do 15⅞
200 N. Y. Cen....x-d 128⅞	100 do 15⅞
300 Erie R. 73⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I. 91⅞
600 Erie Pf. 81	1300 Clev. & Pitts. 97⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R. 146⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. 111⅞
100 do....s60 146⅛	200 Chic., R. I. & P. 98⅛
200 Reading R. 94⅛	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 74⅛
200 do 94⅛	200 do....b3 74⅛
400 do....b30 94⅛	

FRIDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of Feb. 1, which we publish, as by telegraph from Washington, in another column, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 1.

	Jan. 1, 1868.	Feb. 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	859,024,250	883,708,350
Sixes of 1881	283,676,600	283,676,600
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,690,942	9,458,392
Five ₩ cents. 10-40s	177,907,800	180,717,200
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,890,102,092	$1,912,363,042
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$238,268,450	$214,953,850
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	46,244,780	46,244,780
Three ₩ cent. L. T. cert.	23,265,000	25,040,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	20,713,000	22,410,000
Total Currency interest	$328,491,230	$308,708,630
Greenbacks	$356,159,127	$356,159,127
Fractional Currency	31,597,584	32,246,438
Gold Notes	20,104,580	29,619,280
*Demands free of interest	15,871,640	12,288,169
Total free of Interest	$423,732,931	$430,313,014
Total Debt in gross	$2,642,326,253	$2,651,384,686
Less Cash in Treasury	134,200,603	124,069,313
Total	$2,508,125,650	$2,527,315,373
	Jan. 1, 1868.	Feb. 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$108,430,253	$98,491,162
Gold Notes out	20,104,580	29,619,280
Belonging to Government	$88,335,673	$68,871,882

*Past due debt, not presented.

Increase of Public Debt since Jan. 1	$20,810,377
Excess of Gold Payments over Gold Income	19,463,791
Leaving Deficit in Currency Income	$1,346,586
Increase of New 5-20s in January	$24,652,350
Decrease in 7.30 ₩ cents	23,314,600

The sales of Gold were further advanced this forenoon to 142½, although opening 141⅞@142, or ⅛@¼ lower than the last price of Thursday. The sales up to 2:30 P. M. were 142¼@142⅜@142½@142⅜ ₩ cent. The market then turned downward to 142¼@142⅛ ₩ cent. It was alleged that the operators for the rise (in connection with Washington) were somewhat disappointed in their telegrams as to the President's reception this morning of the new British Minister, Mr. THORNTON. The Financial Bills reported to the Senate yesterday had little or no influence in the Gold Room or on the Public Funds, although the reading of a passage in one of the last sections of Mr. SHERMAN'S Bill, as telegraphed to the morning papers, was unfavorably construed against the U. S. 5-20s of 1862. Our impression is that the official copy of the Bill, when received by mail, will satisfactorily correct the passage excepted to. There was an active business in the 1862s, and also in the 10-40s at the full rates of yesterday, and a firm market for the new 5-20 and 7.30 ₩ cents. After the Boards, the 1862s were a fraction lower 111⅜@111½ in place of 111½@111⅝ on the statement that the unfavorable passage in the SHERMAN Bill, referred to above, had been telegraphed to Europe. There was little alteration in the money market. Loans were made at 30 days on the public funds at 5 ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange in the Railways and miscellaneous Shares was again active, and for the greater part of the day very strong and upward. There was also a further advance in Missouri State Bonds to 103⅞ ₩ cent., and a continued large demand for Tennessee's although this was again supplied by sellers of the new bonds at 60⅛@60¼ ₩ cent. The Canton Land Company made a large advance to 61 ₩ cent., and Erie and New-York Central were 1@1¼ ₩ cent. higher than the sales of yesterday; Rock Island, 1@1½; Toledo, 2 ₩ cent., and the other Western Stocks ¾ ₩ cent. The Express Companies and Western Telegraph were also higher, while Pacific Mail was less active and the fluctuation not so wide as on Thursday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night, the Railways continuing in active speculation; Gold about steady; Exchange on London, 60 days, 109⅞:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅛	Missouri	103	103⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref	74⅜	74⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅛	128½	Rock Island	98⅛	98⅜
Erie	73⅝	74	Fort Wayne	102¼	102¼
Hudson	146	146⅛	W. U. Telegraph	36⅛	36⅞
Reading	94⅛	94⅜	St. Paul Pref	65¼	66½
Mich. Southern	91	92	St. Paul Com	48⅛	48⅛
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	32½	Pacific Mail	109⅞	109⅞
Pittsburgh	96¾	97⅜	American Gold	142⅛	142¼
Tenn 6s. new	60⅛	60¼	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1868 140¾	5 20 coup., 1865, n. is 107¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868 141	5-20 coup., 1867 107⅞
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881 111⅛	Oregon W. L., '81 107
500 & 1,000, 1881 111⅞	Oregon W. L. ½ y, '81 108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862 108¾	5 ₩ cent. coup, 1871 122
5-20 coup., small, 1862 111	10-40 reg., 1874 101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 108⅞	7 3-10 2d series 107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 109⅞	7 3-10 3d series 107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870 102⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 99⅜
N. Y. Bounty 108	Illinois 6s, cou. 1879 99⅜
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872 102¼	Illinois War Loan 99⅜
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873 102¼	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873 92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874 102¼	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878 92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875 102¼	Michigan 6 ₩ c. 1883 92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877 102¼	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c 64
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878 102¼	Tennessee new bds 60⅛
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874 97	Virginia 6s., ex-c 44
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1875 96	Virginia 6s., n. b. 46⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875 100	Georgia 6s 67
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881 101	Georgia 7s, new bonds 80
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886 101⅜	North Carolina 6s. x.c. 50¼
Illinois C. bonds 1860 99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b. 50¼
Illinois reg., 1860 99⅛	Missouri 6s 103
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860 99⅜	Missouri Pacific R. is 103
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862 99⅜	California 7s 130
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865 99⅛	California 7s., l. b 130
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870 99⅜	Connecticut 6s 99⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics' 117	Metropolitan 129½
Union 115½	East River 97½
America 135½	Shoe and Leather 110
Phenix 104½	Continental 99
Fulton 156	St. Nicholas 101
National 109	Commonwealth 106
Seventh Ward 107	New-York County 140
State of New-York 109	Impt'rs. & Traders' 117½
Commerce 116	Park 143½
Mechanics B'k Ass. 114	Central National 104½
Ocean 102½	First National 208
American Exchange 118	Fourth National 103
Bank of North Am'a 104	Ninth National 104
Hanover 108	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 93⅜	Lack. & West'n. bds 95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 92	Del. L. & W. 1st M. 97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 90	Tol. & W. 1st Mort. 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n 90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex. 90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 101	Tol. & W. 2d M. 78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 127	Tol. & W. Equip. bds 68
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 127	Gt. Western 1st M. '68 100
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd 103½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88 82½
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879 103¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90 70
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883 100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M. 70
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880 94½	Gal. & Chi. extended 99
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 92¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. 97
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77 93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M 100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 100	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85 102¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. 101
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72 102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 102⅝
Mich. new 1st M. 8 ₩ c. '82 111½	Cleve. & P. 2d M. 98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. 109¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M. 76
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M. 93	Chi. & Alton S. F. 98
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68. 99	Chi. & Alton S. F. in. 93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c. 99½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. 60
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. 110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M. 91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870 114	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 80
Alton & T. H. 1st M. 93½	Peninsula R.R. bonds 87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. 78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund 94	Mar. & Cin. 1st M 82
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. 88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M 86¼
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv 85	Joliet & Chi. 1st M 101
Con. 7 ₩ cent. Exten. B. 86½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. 75
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M. 87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 97
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts. 96	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M. 64
Han. & St. J. con 83	

The following statement shows the amount of premiums received in 1866 and 1867 by the principal marine insurance companies on their marine business:

	Premiums, 1866.	Premiums, 1867.
Atlantic	$8,282,021 26	$7,322,015 75
Great Western	3,189,936 20	2,458,253 48
Mercantile	1,436,455 80	1,247,082 00
Sun	2,595,349 21	1,038,467 96
Orient	781,992 65	1,105,845 13
Pacific	980,854 26	796,612 87
Commercial	506,631 26	403,877 54
New-York	337,607 95	293,116 87
Union	275,557 70	133,686 62
Washington	555,443 37	Failed.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 22, gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,288,394	Increase	£19,837
Public deposits	3,251,923	Increase	27,296
Other deposits	22,649,575	Decrease	533,085
Gov. securities	14,269,046	Decrease	300,000
Other securities	16,810,986	Decrease	585,837
Notes unempl'd	12,212,050	Increase	350,862

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,868,870, being a decrease of £455,900, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,200,903, showing an increase of £114,690 when compared with the previous return.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,598,298 against $2,414,539 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	987	$456,412	1,182	$455,684	159	$191,630
Man. of Cotton	1,202	343,750	564	152,358	497	133,260
Man. of Silk	479	421,581	194	204,197	85	107,337
Man. of Flax	812	194,962	661	115,493	616	153,152
Miscellaneous	604	192,138	3,805	61,723	235	39,531
Total	4,084	$1,608,843	6,406	989,455	1,942	$624,910
		$989,455				$1,608,843
Total entered		$2,598,298	Total marketed			$2,233,753

Comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the last six months in 1866 and 1867—July 1 to Dec. 31:

1866	$535,450 09
1867	$856,409 84
Increase of last six months of 1867 over same period in 1866	$320,959 75

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Division-st., No. 123, 25x82	$9,600
Water-st., No. 342, 24.8x63.1x24.9x63.10	10,000
4th-st., No. 194	12,000
15th-st., n. s., 113 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	3,500
22d-st., (West,) No. 459, 21x98.8	11,000
55th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5	7,500
57th-st., n. s., 261.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.4	3,800
62d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 128.5x25	4,550
80th-st. and 11th-av., n. w. cor., 2 lots	400
84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x102.2	13,000
91st-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 3d-av., 4 lots	8,450
120th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th-av., 80x100.11	2,500
120th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100.11	1,600
122d-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100 11	9,000
126th-st., s. s., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 25x99.11	1,250
150th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 6 lots	nom.
144th-st. and Kingsbridge road, s. e. cor., 90x108 x89	2,250
145th-st. and Kingsbridge road, s. e. cor., 17 lots, 259x199.1x162; 146th-st. and Kingsbridge road, s. e. cor., 27 lots, 349.6x207x317.6	26,250
1st-av., w. s., 90.8¼ ft. s. of 88th-st., 3 lots, 60.4x100	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 3 lots, 65x80	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 69.3 ft. s. of 43d-st., 2 lots, 40.2x75	7,000
2d-av., e. s., 65.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 20x80	8,750
3d-av., w. s., 126.2 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100	7,650
10th-av., and 145th-st., 125x half the block	8,000
Leases Recorded.	
Bond-st., No. 13, 5 years, per year	$3,600
West Houston-st., No. 86, 5 years 5 months, per an	1,500
East 7th-st., No. 188, 3 years, per annum	1,080
East 11th-st., No. 244, store, &c., 3 years, per an	240
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Baltic-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$800
Broadway, n. e. s., 34.4 ft. s. e. of De Bevoise-st., 34.4x51.7x25x75	1,800
Gold-st., w. s., 58 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 19.6x50	2,700
Hickory-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 47 x100	1,200
Livingston-st., s. w. s., 270 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 22.6 x100.9	9,000
Prospect-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Washington-st., 24.9 x66x—x66	nom.
Withers-st., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x70	5,500
1st-st. and South 4th-st., n. w. corner, 180.4x to the river, fifteenth share; Same corner, 75 ft. front to the river, fifteenth share	20,000
3d-st. and North 8th-st., n. corner, 50x100	2,500
3d-st., n. s., 154.5 ft. w. of 21.6x90	20,000
12th-st., s. w. s., lot No. 158, 25x100	550
17th-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	nom.
19th-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12 lots, 300x200	1,200
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Suydam-place, 48x 88.10	1,120
Atlantic-av., n. e. s., 775 ft. n. w. of Hamilton-av., 50x230x5.3x102x15x125	200
Bushwick-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Covert-st., 100x31.7 x102x11	nom
Marcy-av. and Keap-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	4,800
Montrose-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 22x100	10,000
New-York-av., adjoining Robison's, 2 acres	1,250
Leases Recorded.	
Carlton-av., w. s., 77.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., life lease	nom.
Kent-av. and Ann-st., northerly corner, 2 dwellings and kindling-wood establisment. 5 years; first 4 years $900 per year, last year, $1,000.	
East New-York.	
Atlantic-av., lot No. 1, Schenck's property, 112.1x25x 27.11x25x107.4x28; Lot adjoining, 107.4x25x25x25x103.2x25	$600
Flatbush.	
5¾ acres adj. Clarkson's and Tapscott's estates	$1,500
East New-York-av., adj. Nefus, about 3 acres	2,000
Greenpoint.	
Green-st., s. s., 395 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 50x100; Lot adjoining, 37.10x314x41.10x17.9	$1,400
Gravesend.	
Coney Island road, e. s., adj. Ryders, 6 acres	nom.
Union Place.	
Jamaica Plank-road, n. s., adj. Snedecker's, 305.6x 855x416.6x897.6	$13,000
NEW-JERSEY. *Jersey City.*	
Grove and North 12th sts., n. w. cor., 50 ft. front	$5,000
Hudson City.	
Clinton-av., s. s., lot No. 57, E. R. V. Wright's property, 25x1000	$500
Lot 49, block 3, map Hudson Grove, 25x100	325
Lot 61, map Kupper's property, 25x107.6	600
Lot 256, map Van Vorst's property, 25x100	1,000
Hoboken.	
Meadow-st., w. s., 36 ft. n. of 3d-st., 16x95, (deed of 1867)	$900
Meadow-st., w. s., 36 ft. n. of 3d-st., 16x95, (deed of 1868)	2,600
Washington-st., e. s., 116.8 ft. s. of Newark-st., 22.11x105	10,255
Jefferson-av., n. s., lot No. 29, block 94, 25x107	825
Palisade-av., e. s., near J. C. Syms' prop., 33x80	2,000
Harrison.	
Williams-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100	$500
Claremont.	
Berkeley-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Cartaret-av., 25x 125	$6,600
Bergen.	
Westside-av., e. s., near Dutch Reformed Church, 3 88-100 acres	$12,000
Greenville.	
Vreeland-av., n. s., 272.9 ft. e. of Ocean-av., 50x154	$1,100
Union.	
Fulton-st., s. s., lot No. 12, 25x100	$275

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,282	Malt, bushels	3,118
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	914	Pork, bbls	128
Cornmeal, bags	3,700	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,305
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	313
Corn, bushels	37,510	Beef, tcs. and bbls	274
Rye, bushels	490	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	2,650	Petroleum, bbls	1,704

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more demand and held more firmly at 39c.@42c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at steady prices, including Common Hard at $10@$11 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at about previous prices, including Adamantine, at 21c.@23c. for light Weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and patent do. at 55c.@60c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been rather sparingly offered and has been firm in price, but quiet.

CEMENT—Has been inquired for at $2@$2 20 for Rosendale ₩ bbl.

COFFEE—Has attracted rather more attention at full prices, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—A further advance of ⅛c.@½c. ₩ lb. has been established, to-day, on active and very buoyant market. Holders were not eager to realize at even the improved prices of the day, as a further decided rise was confidently looked for. The speculative demand was particularly brisk to-day. The export and spinning inquiry was also animated. The aggregate sales since our last have been 8,236 bales, including 2,401 bales to shippers, 1,150 bales to spinners, 3,155 bales to speculators, and 1,530 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	17⅞	18	18¼@18⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	18¾@19
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞@20
Middling	20	20⅛	21 @21⅛
Good Middling	22	22⅛	23 @23⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,901
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	114,662
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	341,001
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	60,550
Exports since Sept. 1	195,980
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,206,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,115,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	728,000
Exports same time 1866-7	516,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,064
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	335,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	610,000

DRY GOODS—Business in Domestic Cottons has been fairly active since our last at generally very firm and advancing prices. Domestic Woolens have been in very moderate request at about previous rates. In the line of foreign fabrics, the main call is for seasonable dress goods, which command fair prices. The week's imports of foreign dry goods into this port have been to the foreign specie value of $2,598,298; amount actually marketed during the week, $2,233,753, including $624,910 of previous importation.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been inactive, as a rule, at drooping prices in most instances.

FEATHERS—Have been in rather more demand, at from 70c.@90c. for Live Geese, per lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $4 25@$6 25, for Bank and George's, ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $15@$18 25; No. 2 do., $12 50@$16 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 22c.@25c. for No 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, buyers having had any existing advantage as regards price, save on superfine brands, which continued scarce and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been in light request at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls. at $9 75@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 45@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,150 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 185 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$13 85 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 70@$5 80 for Jersey, $5 75@$5 90 for Western, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $4 50@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in rather more request, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ₩ box; Currants at 12¾c.@12½c.; Almonds at 20c.@38c.; and Figs at 15c.@30c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased since our last, partly for export, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported of 29,000 bushels, including Red Canada, (Winter,) at $2 81, in store; No. 2 Spring at $2 41@$2 42, delivered; and Amber State at $2 82, ₩ bushel. Corn has been less active and less firm. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bushels at $1 24½@$1 28 for New Mixed Western, $1 33 for Old do. in store; $1 23½@25 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 29 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 68@$1 80 ₩ bushel; Barley continues in limited demand at former rates. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 2,850 bushels at $1 80@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels Western, chiefly at 83½c., in store, and 86c. afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@82c. ₩ bushel

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for bags at 18c.@18½c. Bagging has been inactive at 19c.@19½c.

HAY—North River Bale has been in better supply and limited request at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ₩ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The dullness and depression of this week's trade is unprecedented—now leaving some doubt of a verification of the late predictions of our dealers that prices had reached the lowest point. At no time since the first issue of these reports, which was in the season of 1863, have we been more baffled in our efforts to present a true and unbiassed opinion of the real position of this market, for the reason that never before have we known so much diversity of opinion to exist relative to the future course of the trade. Here we are with a brewing season of nearly seven months before the coming of the new crop, and with a much smaller stock of desirable Hops in market than we had the corresponding season of last year, and many brewers are in less supply than will carry them through another month; at the same time, the market has been steadily declining since the 1st of January, and today we hear of a reshipment to Europe of 300 bales Bavarians, there being no market for them at anything like remunerative prices. In this situation, holders who are anxious to realize must judge a little for themselves the best course to pursue, and not depend too much upon the predictions and advice of others. Imports into New-York this week, from Bremen, 290 bales; from Hamburg, 107 bales; from Liverpool, 75 bales; from London, 10 bales; from Canada, 96 bales; total, 578 bales. Exports, 22 bales. London advices, down to Jan. 25, report no important change in that market, which continued steady with a moderate demand for fine samples of home growth. Growers, however, evinced more disposition to sell, causing the supply on offer to be larger than it had been for some time past. In Bavaria and Bohemia the markets are reported as very firm, with an improved demand, which, it was thought, would tend to check shipments to England. The following are the latest London quotations: Sussex, £5 5s.@£5 15s.@£6; Weald of Kents, £6@£6 6s.@£7.; Mid Kents, £6 6s.@£7@£8 15s.; Fine Bavarians, 95s.@100s.; Inferior Bavarians, 80s.@85s.

HEMP—Manilla has been very slow of sale at about 10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand, yet unchanged in price.

LATHS—Have been inactive at from $2 72@$3 ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request, and generally steady in price, including: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in very moderate demand, at unchanged figures.

LIME—Rockland has been lightly dealt in at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been very moderately inquired for since our last, including Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $33@$34; Scotch Pig, $37@$42; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $6 40@$6 87½, gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6½c., in gold, ₩ lb; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@61½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $3@$7 50 ₩ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in better request, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@43c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held above the views of buyers, and has been unusually quiet to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bbls., in lots, at $21 37@$21 50, closing at $21 50 cash, for Old Mess; $22 40@$22 62, closing at $22 50, cash, for New Mess; $19 50@$20 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair demand at full rates; sales 675 bxs. at 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@12c. for Short Ribs; 11½c.@11½c. for Long Ribs; 13½c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard continues moderately active, closing rather steadily sales; have been reported since our last of 1,470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet, at 11½c.@11½c. for City, and 10c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c.@10½c. for Country, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including Prime Mess at $32 50@$35, and India Mess at $37@$40 ₩ tierce; sales since our last 960 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 214 bbls. Butter continues in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₩ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₩ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₩ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been scarce and in slack request at $10 50@$11 25 for Carolina, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in slack demand, including Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ₩ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. fine at $2 60@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; rough Flax, $2 65@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 26@$2 27½, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 90@$3 30 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in limited request, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Continues very quiet, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 53c.@54c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12½c.@14½c.; and 950 boxes at 12½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 14½c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 128,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 82,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 68,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better request at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate demand, including Lugs, 6c.@8½c; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c.@14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; 8 lections, 17c.@22c. ₩ lb. Of new crop Virginia some 60 hhds. were sold here at 5c.@5½c. for frosted and common Lugs, and 10c.@16c. for Leaf. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c. @4½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@80c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ₩ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ₩ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₩ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal.

WOOL—Has been in very moderate request since our last, and though the principal holders have been pretty firm in their views, the tendency of the market has been in favor of buyers.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	4.@45
Common and ¼ do	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton by steamer, ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Cork, and orders, a bark with Corn, at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For San Francisco, five ships with railroad iron, at $20 ₩ ton, and 5 ₩ cent. primeage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.
LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, JR., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the business as iron founders, in the City of New-York, at Nos. 231 and 233 East 54th-st., known as the Central Park Foundry and Iron Railway Works, under the firm name of McGUINNESS & TAYLOR, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. T. McGUINNESS collects all the debts and pays all the obligations resting on the firm.
Dated at New-York, Feb. 1, 1868.
T. McGUINNESS,
THOMAS TAYLOR.
Witness: J. D. REYMERT.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, car picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.
D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR.
LEONARD & RHOADES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT, with valuable Job Office. The concern pays heavy dividends and offers a superb investment to a responsible party. Address AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

MUSIC STORE FOR SALE.
A complete stock of musical merchandise, including 30 pianos and melodeons, now rented at paying prices. Established 11 years; is the principal music store in a city of 30,000 inhabitants; and is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising man.
Will be sold low for cash, and best of reasons given for selling. Address
W. H. J., Box No. 1,126, Springfield, Mass., or F. H. J., Box No. 2,994, New-York City.

AN ESTABLISHED AND SPLENDID-paying office business for sale: price $3,000, less than the stock on hand will sell for. Only those having the cash and meaning business need call for further particulars at No. 746 Broadway, Room No. 1, top floor.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, in a well-established and profitable business. References exchanged. No agents need apply. Address G. W. M. & CO., Box No. 109 Times Office.

DRY GOODS

WET SILKS!! WET SILKS!!

2,000 YARDS of superior MAKE BLACK SILKS slightly damaged on the voyage of IMPORTATION will be sold at a GREAT BARGAIN.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, $3, $3 50 and $4.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' MATINEE BONNETS, OPERA and theatre bonnets at $6 each; dress bonnets, $8. New styles for 1868. No lady should be without a fashionable bonnet. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—Dentists can now be supplied with this excellent material, and guaranteed the free use of it for seventeen years; office rights, $50 each. Apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 44, for these lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 65 John-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
UNE LOGE D'OPERA and LES AMOUR DE CLEOPATRE. Characters bythe French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NICK OF THE WOODS, PIZARRO, &c. Principal characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
LUCRETIA BORGIA and THE BRIGAND'S SON. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The resignation of Mr. ADAMS as United States Minister to England has been announced in London.

The fact that negotiations for a commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States are progressing favorably have been officially made public in Berlin.

Admiral FARRAGUT, now in Florence, has been received with especial honors by the Italian Minister of the Marine.

The latest news from Abyssinia is very discouraging, and forbids the hope of a successful or safe move of the British expedition this season.

CONGRESS.

The supplemental Tenure of Office bill came up in the Senate yesterday, when the proposition to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of State to employ five special agents gave rise to a lengthy debate. The amendment was lost—yeas 8, nays 30. The bill was further discussed, and finally passed—yeas 32, nays 9. The resolution to print the President's message relative to the suspension of Secretary STANTON, and the two reports of the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, gave rise to a discussion during which the President's action in opposition to the Tenure of Office bill was severely criticised. The resolution was adopted—yeas 27, nays 12. The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

In the House, the bill restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches was read three times and passed. It repeals the act which prohibited the entry and settlement of the even-numbered sections along such routes, and provides for their being taken up by settlers under the Homestead law at the rate of $2 50 per acre. A resolution proposing a new drawing of seats, on the ground that at the last drawing six States were unrepresented, created considerable excitement and debate, but was finally agreed to. Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a personal explanation, denying in the most positive manner the reports to the effect that he had given evidence before his own Committee relative to language attributed to Judge FIELD, regarding the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. Mr. WILSON had been charged with implicating Chief Justice CHASE and Judge DAVIS in the matter, but he denied any knowledge of the views of those gentlemen on the subject of Reconstruction. In Committee of the Whole, discussion arose on the question of adding to the appropriations of the Congressional employes the 20 per cent. allowed last year. The proposition, so far as it relates to the Senate employes, was agreed to. The consideration of the bill was not concluded when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Commercial Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Boston. Several committees made their reports, which were discussed, while others were given more time to perfect their reports. A plan was reported and agreed upon to establish a National Board of Trade. Various resolutions looking to aiding the South in its commercial distress, securing the construction of a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and building up American commerce on the ocean, were referred.

Advices from Mexico, *via* Havana, announce the suppression of the revolution in Yucatan. The revolutionists were defeated in a battle which occurred at Merida, on the 2d inst., and their leader, Gen. VILLAFRANCA, was killed. The steamer which brought this news to Havana also conveyed intelligence of an insurrection at Tampico. At last accounts the rebels held the port, which was blockaded by some Mexican gunboats.

The examination in the case of MILES MURRAY, charged with robbing the Bank of the Republic of bonds worth $15,000, was resumed yesterday before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs. Several witnesses testified with regard to the circumstances that tended to direct suspicion to the accused, and the case was adjourned to Monday, the 17th inst.

In consequence of the heavy rain-storm which has prevailed in Alabama during the past few days, Gen. MEADE has extended the time for voting until Saturday night. The few returns received are quite favorable for the success of the new Constitution, especially from the counties furnishing sufficient facilities for voting.

The several committees appointed a few days ago to devise the means to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, have fully organized and gone energetically to work raising funds and adopting the measures necessary to effect the object in view.

Both branches of the State Legislature were in session yesterday, but without transacting any business of importance, adjourned to Monday evening.

The store of MARTIN P. WHITE, on Main-street, Belfast, Me., and a small dwelling in the rear, were burned yesterday morning. A woman named JIPSON, aged 80 years, perished in the flames.

Judge R. A. CHAPMAN was confirmed in the Executive Council yesterday, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in place of Chief Justice BIGELOW, resigned.

In the Kansas State Senate, yesterday, an act was passed allowing any person, without regard to sex or color, to practice law in all the courts, if possessed of the requisite qualifications.

We are indebted, as usual, to the courtesy of Pursers SPEARING and HUERTAS, respectively of the steamships *Bienville* and *Eagle*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexico and Havana letters and newspapers.

The interesting sessions of the New-York Sunday-school Institute were brought to a close last evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The edifice was filled to repletion by an attentive audience. Revs. LYMAN ABBOTT, ROBT. LOWERY, THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., THOS. STREET, STEPHEN D. BROWN, S. H. GANSE, D. D., and H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., and Mr. RALPH WELLS concluded the services. A number of resolutions from the Business Committee were adopted unanimously.

During the call of the jury list yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., there was a failure on the part of jurors to answer to their names, and it became apparent that a full panel could not be obtained. Judge HOGEBOOM remarked that he would impose the usual fine on all jurors failing to appear, and if that did not have the desired effect he would do as Judge BENEDICT had done recently—imprison them for contempt of Court. After that suggestion there was no difficulty in getting jurors.

In the case of JOHN A. STOHRER *vs.* JULIAN ALLEN the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. The action was brought to recover damages sustained by reason of the alleged defective construction of a hatchway in a building on Water-street, whereby a son of the plaintiff was injured so seriously that he died almost immediately after the accident, which occurred in the Autumn of 1865. The defence was that the hatchway was properly constructed, and was in good repair at the time, and also that a person other than the defendant had the control of the premises.

A large mass meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. Senator O'DONNELL, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and other gentlemen made addresses, and resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the repeal of the Excise law.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Awards and Assessment in the matter of "The Circle," on the ground that the terms of a previous order had not been complied with. The Report was sent back, and the Court adjourned to the 24th inst. at 10:30 A. M.

Judge SHARKEY, yesterday, in the Supreme Court of the United States, opposed the motion heretofore made to dismiss the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. Senator TRUMBULL delivered a long argument on behalf of the Government in favor of the motion. The Court reserved its decision.

At the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge TROY presiding, J. W. REIDENBACH was sentenced to nine years and eight months for sodomy, and DANIEL O'CONNELL was sentenced to four years and eight months for grand larceny.

In the family marketing line business was extremely slow, yet prices were firm generally, and for several articles, quoted a trifle higher. Supplies were curtailed by the unfavorable weather.

Another sharp rise occurred in Cotton, yesterday, on an active business. Breadstuffs were in moderate demand and generally heavy. Provisions were unsettled, and not particularly active. Groceries were held with more firmness, and were in demand. The freight market was very dull.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The brief but explicit statement with which Mr. BLAINE accompanied the report of the Army Appropriation bill is in some respects an agreeable surprise. It shows that the Committee on Appropriations has busied itself wisely and well with the expenditures of the Government, and has provided for immediate and large reductions. Of these the most notable occurs in connection with the army, which Gen. GRANT is organizing on a basis which surpasses the economies in vogue before the war. Under BUCHANAN's administration, when the total strength did not exceed nineteen regiments, the average cost per year was twenty-two millions, gold. Now the army is composed of sixty regiments, and Gen. GRANT proposes to carry it on at an annual cost of thirty-three millions, currency. On the basis of 1867 the cost of the service would be eighty-three millions, and the minimum which Mr. WELLS hoped to attain was fifty three millions. As compared with the present standard, therefore, or with that which Mr. WELLS suggested, the reduction actually effected by Gen. GRANT will be, respectively, fifty and twenty millions. Perhaps, to make the comparison literally accurate, the ordnance and West Point items, which Mr. BLAINE enumerates separately, should be added to the estimated allowance for the army. These would make a total for the war branch of the public service of less than thirty-seven millions; the ordnance, which in 1866 cost nearly ten millions, being assigned three millions for the next financial year. We can readily believe Mr. BLAINE when he credits Gen. GRANT with unusual exactness in his calculations, and with "a degree of rigid economy wholly unknown to the army on the peace establishment preceding the war." Had other departmental heads exercised the same thrift, and the same energy and firmness in enforcing it, we should have been able to chronicle sweeping measures of retrenchment.

Even as matters stand, there is much for which we ought to be thankful. The savings are not quite what they might have been, but they are more than we have considered probable, in view of the impediments which the advocates of economy continually encounter. The navy, for which the Secretary at first modestly asked about forty millions, but which he finally consented to manage with twenty-four millions, is allowed by the Appropriation Committee a sensible eighteen millions—being a fraction less than the cost under BUCHANAN, considering the relative value of paper and gold. For the civil service thirty-six millions are allowed, being four below Mr. WELLS' estimate, and fifteen lower than the present scale. Pensions exhibit an increase which we would gladly regard as temporary; the present basis being twenty millions, while Mr. BLAINE's estimate runs up to thirty. Twenty-five millions are appropriated for bounties—one of those irregular expenditures which are incompatible with rigorous retrenchment, but which we suppose it is impossible suddenly to stop altogether. The aggregate reported by the Committee runs up to $275,000,000; but as this includes no allowance on account of Indians, for whom Mr. WELLS deems five millions necessary, it may be fair to fix the total of the reduced estimates at $280,000,000. This amount, however, includes fourteen millions for miscellaneous purposes—an ample provision for all reasonable contingencies.

What, then, is the probable entire saving? A continuance of the present expenditures would have required $322,000,000, *plus* the amount allotted for bounties—say a total of $347,000,000. As reduced by Mr. WELLS, with the addition for bounties, but without any charge on account of payment of debt or any marginal allowance, the total would have been $295,000,000. The actual reduction proposed by the Committee therefore amounts to sixty-seven millions; and striking out the appropriation for miscellaneous purposes, this may be brought up to eighty-one millions. Or, comparing the estimates of the Committee with the reduced estimate of Mr. WELLS, we have a saving of fifteen millions, with a balance in our favor of other fourteen millions. These are results which entitle the Committee to grateful consideration.

It will be seen that no provision is made by the Committee for redemption of debt. To this point Mr. BLAINE, in his remarks, does not seem to have adverted. We trust, however, that the Committee will disregard the specious arguments of those who would keep on taxes for the purpose of paying debt in advance of maturity, and will adhere to the amount reported—$275,000,000 or $280,000,000—as the total maximum for the next year's expenditure of the Government. There should be less hesitancy concerning this course, because of the provision which the substitute for Mr. SHERMAN's bill, reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, makes for a sinking fund. The wisdom of that measure is an open question. But if by its adoption a foundation is to be laid for the redemption of the debt, it is obvious that no further calculation on that subject is necessary in estimating the appropriations which Congress should be asked to pass.

Discussion of the Alabama Claims.

We shall have gained a point regarding the *Alabama* claims when we come to understand that their vindication is perfectly compatible with good sense and good temper. They certainly do not depend for specific justification on general tirades in the Press against England in general and Lord STANLEY in particular, nor in Congressional speeches in behalf of Ireland. It is a mistake besides, we fear, to attempt to defend these claims on ground which is not only untenable, but also unnecessary—the mistake of a lawyer who puts into his plea anything that passes through his brain.

We take it to be beyond dispute—sufficiently so, at least, to allow us to confidently submit it to arbitration—that in the eye of the law the *Alabama* was a British vessel.—built in Great Britian, rigged there, manned there, armed there. No conjuror's "presto change" ever divested her of her British character. She cruised on the high seas as a British vessel, as a British vessel she burned and scuttled our commercial navy, and Great Britian could have seized her as a British vessel and as such carried her home. And this last is what the British Government ought to have done at every moment from her escape until she was sunk in the British Channel.

This is the case in controversy, and here we are strong beyond dispute—we can undoubtedly fix the responsibility of the *Alabama's* building and escape upon Great Britain, before any fair tribunal. The claim of the United States is, therefore, practically perfect so far as obtaining satisfaction for her ship-owners and underwriters is concerned. Why, then, should this claim be delayed or jeopardized by irrelevant discussions as to England's general attitude toward this country, or made ridiculous by citations of bits of Fenian poetry in Congress? The matter is already in a state of complication quite to be regretted.

If we insist, for example, that the whole diplomatic conduct of England toward America, during the rebellion, or any particular phase of that conduct, is a necessary element in the settlement of these special claims, it may be justly replied that this conduct is a matter to go to war about, but not a matter for consideration in the amicable settlement of a bill of damages. Indeed, such an issue could not be made up without much difficulty for presentation to an international court. It is often asserted, for example, that the "moral influence" of the famous recognition of Confederate belligerency should be taken into consideration by the arbiter. But how? If it be meant by "moral influence" that the moral support which England gave to the South is in itself a damage, then to carry it before arbitration for specific estimate in a pecuniary form would be absurd. If it be meant that this moral influence appreciably incited the building of the *Alabama* in its projectors, then it would also be a matter which could not be definitely computed, and the arbiter would very likely express his incompetency to compute so uncertain an element.

Yet it is only in these two forms that the moral influence alluded to can be considered at all.

It it be replied that the famous proclamation did exert *some* influence on the building of the *Alabama*, we are not sure it would be decided that even that influence was of the sort we imagine; for it was a proclamation of *neutrality*, because, by its whole implication, it prohibited the use of English dock-yards to building *Alabamas* for the South. If that proclamation was all we had to rest our case on, we should not count much for the result before an arbiter.

But the truth is, we weaken our case by traveling so far for arguments and evidences. The case is already strong on the ground that the piratical or non-piratical character of the *Alabama* does not depend on the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The *Alabama* would have been what she was and is, had no such proclamation been made. Her acts would have rendered England as responsible as she is to-day without the "recognition" of the confederacy. Let us go further. If we ourselves had admitted the belligerency of the South, and then gone to war with her as a separate nation—doing all and more than that for which we complain of England—even then we could have held England responsible for every ship the *Alabama* burned or scuttled.

The question arises, therefore, whether we gain anything by heated public appeals to the general conduct of Great Britain, or even by complicating our legal plea with what we imagine to be an additional point. We only delay indemnity, arouse a nation's dignity when it is already prepared to submit to our specific demands, and shift the issue from a point clear and conclusive to one which begets endless dispute.

The Whisky Fraud Trials.

In illustration and confirmation of what we said yesterday concerning the view taken by the Press of the Devlin case recently tried in Brooklyn, the *Sun* represents it as of small moment, and the offence of which DEVLIN was convicted as of very trifling consequence. "Doubtless," it says, "there are scores and hundreds of wholesale dealers who, like DEVLIN, have neglected to take out a license." But what, it asks, has become of the developments of last Summer,

"when DEVLIN, in connection with TAPPAN, the Deputy Collector, and TILTON, an Inspector, was indicted for frauds upon the revenue amounting in the aggregate to at least $600,000? Thus far DEVLIN alone has been tried, and he alone proven guilty *in the matter of a license fee, involving a fine*, in the discretion of the Court, of from six cents to $250, and imprisonment from *one hour to two years*:"

And it closes with a call upon the District-Attorney to "bring this matter to an immediate issue, and not permit term after term of the Court to pass away, the public distrustful and the indicted triumphant." We have already, in our remarks upon this case, stated facts which should have precluded the possibility of such comments as those made by the *Sun*. But as the whole case is one of great importance we will state them again.

1. The District-Attorney has been doing everything in his power to bring the cases which the *Sun* refers to to trial. When the present term of the Court was opened on the 23d of January, the defendants in those cases sought to postpone the trial. The motion was refused. When the Court met the next day two of the witnesses for the Government, *who were in Court the day before*, were missing. As their testimony was of the utmost importance to the prosecution, the case was postponed from day to day until they could be found; but, although they are residents of Brooklyn, where they have large personal and pecuniary interests, and although the United States Marshal and his deputies have made careful and persistent search for them from that time to this, they have not been found. They disappeared—just in time to render it impossible for the Government to go on with the trial with any prospect of getting the testimony on which it relies to prove the offences charged. The *Sun* will have no difficulty in seeing from this statement that it is not of the Court, or of the Government as represented by the Court, that the public has any right to be "distrustful." What influence does the *Sun* suppose keeps the witnesses out of reach of the Marshal and the District Attorney?

2. DEVLIN's individual case, which the *Sun* represents of such small importance, was tried first merely because the witnesses in the other cases had been spirited away. But the *Sun* is mistaken in saying that DEVLIN's sole offence was in "not taking out a license;" he was convicted also of not having "kept any books" recording the amount of his purchases and sales of whisky, as the Revenue law requires. This, too, may strike the *Sun* as of small importance; but it is not so by any means. The law requires such a record in order that it may know of whom the whisky was bought, how much was sold, who bought it and all about it, so that it can easily be ascertained whether the tax has been paid or not, and if not who is to be held responsible for it. *But Devlin did not intend that his whisky dealings should be thus traced*, and therefore he kept no books. And the amount of taxes out of which the Government was thus defrauded was, according to the evidence, not far from $700,000.

This, it will be noted, was no blunder. It was not a case of accidental negligence, but a systematic, deliberate, skillfully devised and well executed scheme to deal in whisky without paying the tax, and thus to defraud the Government. If there are scores and hundreds of wholesale dealers guilty of similar "negligence," we submit that this case ought to serve as a warning for them to amend their ways in this respect. Suppose the Court should, as the *Sun* suggests, impose a fine of "six cents" and "imprisonment for one hour" in this case; does it think the proper lesson would be enforced?

The Opening and Extension of Church-street.

A day or two since we urged upon the Common Council their imperative duty of promptly designating a day for beginning work on the opening and extension of Church-street from Fulton to Greenwich, in order to relieve from existing embarrassment the tenants and property-holders whose interests are more or less affected by the projected change. Our attention has since been called to the following note from Street Commissioner McLEAN, advocating the same thing, in the same quarter, upon similar grounds:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—The assessment for opening Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and it is now incumbent upon the proper authorities to designate the day for the actual opening of the same.

The property-owners and tenants are justly anxious to have an early date named. It is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as many leases expire on Feb. 1 and May 1 of this year.

Complaints are numerous that definite action has not been had, and I would accordingly press upon your attention your earliest consideration of this subject, and granting those interested speedy relief. I therefore suggest that as it seems to meet the greatest approbation of the property-owners, that you name the 1st of May, 1868.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

Upon a close examination of the law bearing upon this case, we incline to the belief that the Street Commissioner himself has ample authority in his own hands for appointing the time to begin the work, and bringing a force of laborers with picks and spades to commence operations. This view of the matter seems to be held also by the Corporation Counsel, who has addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mayor HOFFMAN, explaining his interpretation of the law:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: In conversation with you, you desired my opinion as to whether any action of the Common Council is necessary to warrant the opening of a street upon the confirmation of a report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment by the Supreme Court.

In reply I beg to say that, in my opinion, no action on the part of the Common Council is necessary. The title of the corporation to the lands, &c., in the report mentioned becomes complete on the confirmation of the report, and the Corporation, or any person acting under their authority may, thereupon, take possession of the same. (Act 1813, *Valentine's Laws*, 1198.) Section 23, Amended Charter of 1857, provides that "the Street Department shall have cognizance of the opening, altering, &c., of streets, roads, places and avenues," and the Corporation ordinances organizing that Department declare that, in addition to this duty, it shall be charged with the duty of removing incumbrances therefrom. It seems apparent, therefore, that the Street Commissioner, being the head of this Department, is clothed with all the authority necessary in the premises.

Yours truly,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Section 178 of the laws of 1813 is explicit in saying that the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the assessment lists for damages and improvements shall be conclusive upon the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as upon the owners, lessees and all other parties interested in and entitled to the property thus disposed of. The law also provides that after this binding action of the Court the fee of all such lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as are required for the opening or extension of any public street or place, at once becomes vested in the corporation who may immediately, by themselves or through any person acting by their authority, take possession of the same, or any part thereof, without any suit or proceeding at law for that purpose.

This being the law, the owners and tenants on the line of the proposed improvement have lost all control in the matter, and further possession or occupation of the premises on their part depends entirely on the favor of the Common Council. Granting this, there is yet something done by way of accommodation to the parties whose interests are disturbed by the change, and the Common Council are bound to be considerate in dealing with such persons. This can best be done by fixing immediately upon a day for taking possession of the property, and the mass of the late owners and tenants would doubtless be united, if the suggestion made by Mr. McLEAN, appointing the 1st of May next should be adopted. If, however, the Common Council refuse to take further action in this matter, as is very likely to be the case, we do not see what is to prevent Mr. McLEAN from taking the responsibility upon himself. The law appears to give him authority, and in a case where so many important interests are involved, no mere consideration for what appears to be a captious opposition on the part of the Common Council should deter him from an attempt to exercise it at once. In this manner the question would be placed at least beyond its existing state of doubt and embarrassment.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have at last, through the Boston *Journal* an explanation of Mr. BURLINGAME's position. According to that authority he has actually resigned his position as American Minister in China, and has accepted the mission to all the Treaty Powers tendered him by the Chinese Government. In doing this it is stated, he has acted upon the advice of all the foreign ministers resident in China. He is now on his way to Washington *via* San Francisco. It is stated that wholly apart from this mission he intended to resign in the Spring and settle in California. The appointment is highly honorable to him, and indicative of the most friendly feeling on the part of China toward this country.

The Charleston *Mercury* seems to be doing its best to foment an outbreak of mob violence between the blacks and whites of that city. Its reports of the proceedings of the Convention were marked by systematic ridicule and personal abuse of the colored members, and its general comments on political events are characterized by the same spirit. It declares that it is "a *white man's* paper, published in a *white man's* country,"—and it proclaims its purpose to act accordingly. But even President JOHNSON, in addressing a deputation of colored men about a year ago, told them that this was *their* country as much as anybody's; and that they were entitled to and should receive full protection in all their rights. The *Mercury* may rest assured that the white men of Charleston have nothing to gain by any violence which their own conduct may provoke.

The *World*, in a very sharp and bitter editorial, reads VALLANDIGHAM out of the Democratic Party, in which, it says, he has been tolerated too long already. Suppose, now, that VALLANDIGHAM should publish a letter reading the *World* out of the party. We may reasonably assume that it would be quite as sharp and bitter as the *World's*, and who knows but it might be quite as effectual?

The Chicago *Times* objects to the appointment of Mr. WISEWELL to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not on the ground of lack of qualifications for the place or of integrity in the performance of its duties, but because he is an Eastern man! "We want," says the *Times*, "above all, a man who is pledged to no sectional interests;" and therefore it is absolutely indispensable that he should be a *Western* man. All virtue, it seems, as well as all freedom, has its home in the setting sun!

In these days of retrenchment, it is extraordinary to hear that the most extravagant ship in the Navy, and the one least adapted for the purpose contemplated, is to be made the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Wampanoag* is packed full of machinery, costing nearly a million dollars, and she has now on board nearly 180 firemen and coal-passers, besides over 20 engineers and a large crew besides. There is no proper place for a flag-officer to transact his business, the accommodations being about equal to those of the ninety-day gunboats. The ship is so full of unnecessary machinery that she not only has no suitable quarters for officers, considering her size, but is the most extravagant ship to keep in commission, in the entire Navy.

Mr. PARTON's question, "Does it pay to smoke?" has at last received that attention from the Committee on Ways and Means which it merits. The conclusion of that committee, after examining Special Agents and Revenue Inspectors, is that smoking does *not* pay—at least in the way it should. They think, however, that if a small revenue stamp could be affixed to each cigar, tobacco would help the taxes more than at present. The difficulty is, however, about affixing the stamp; and not only the House but all manufacturers of cigars are invited to make suggestions in writing on this point to the Special Commissioner. We would recommend that all consumers, also, be invited to bring their minds to bear on this point. It is for their own comfort in the end, and they are perhaps the class most interested in having a comfortable arrangement made. Let each old smoker devote one after-dinner cigar to ruminating over this problem, and let him send the result of his cogitations to the Commissioner. Or, if he prefer a pipe for promoting meditation, let him put this in his pipe and smoke it. We have no doubt that the problem would thus be solved, and the Committee on Ways and Means relieved from perplexity.

The *World* has our sympathy. We thought it was hard enough that it should be compelled to print TRAIN's letters. But when, in addition to that, it is also bound to endorse his proceedings generally and to call on the Government to enforce his claims against Great Britain, our bowels yawn with compassion. The *World* has committed many and grievous political sins, but they are all avenged.

Mr. THORNTON has been presented at Washington, and "still lives." At last accounts he had survived the broadside which the reporters declared the President would "pour into him at the first fire." The imaginative *World* correspondent, who had undoubted authority for asserting "that Mr. JOHNSON would seize this occasion to crush out all England in general, and Mr. THORNTON in particular," is probably greatly chagrined that the latter, at least, has not yet departed this life. The truth is, that the practice of receiving new Ambassadors to any country by a "broadside" which thoroughly disconcerts them, and embarrasses all their early relations, is not a good one. It was for some time in vogue with NAPOLEON—more so formerly than now. But it is opposed to the older diplomacy, and is generally productive of bad results. Its only merit is in being sensational.

An Englishman is said to have hit upon a plan which will save 20 per cent. of the annual cost of watering the streets of London, and cause absolute immunity from the annoyances of dust. It consists, apparently, in watering the streets occasionally with a strong solution of certain deliquescent salts, which will continue to attract moisture from the atmosphere, even in its driest state, for a considerable time. It is an odd time of year to claim credit for an invention of this sort, and for a few weeks, at least, the inventor may assume the *role* of a benefactor of his species. If he proves to be a man of deeds as well as words, we shall be glad to hear of him again, next summer.

A conductor and driver, employed on the Bleecker-street and Fulton-Ferry Railroad line, were convicted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for cruelty to animals. The offence consisted in compelling two horses to draw a heavily-laden car up the steep hill in Elm-street, near Duane-street, when the track and rails were covered with a glaze of ice. Recorder HACKETT, before whom the matter was tried, justly sentenced the prisoners to pay a fine of $250 each. Mr. BERGH cannot do a better work than to cause the arrest of all such offenders. Their prosecution, and the enforcement of a heavy penalty in each instance, will soon relieve the traveling public of the annoyance of being over-crowded in our street cars. Mr. BERGH is doing all in his power, and with very good reason asks that all who see such abuses will give him their help.

We are once more treated to that last resource of alarmist journals—the startling announcement that some power or other is "buying horses." This time the journal is *La Presse*, and the power is Prussia. Of course, the deduction to be made is obvious. Prussia is going to annex Austria, sack Paris and imprison the Pope. This "buying horses" story, though not so effective as formerly, is still far from played out. It has two great merits—it gives civilians a vague but impressive idea of great military preparations, and, furthermore, it is always strictly true. Horses don't live forever, and the most pacific power must occasionally remount its troppers. Besides, the warlike import of the affairs is considerably lessened by the fact that famine rages in Eastern Prussia. Let us take a more hopeful view of the case, and look out for the announcement that the starving population are fareing daintily on *Pferdsfleisch*, thanks to that eminent philanthropist, Count BISMARCK.

It is all very well for the Legislature to forbid placing stools and chairs in the passageways of places of amusement; but why should this prohibition be confined to them? Why not extend it to places where political meetings are held, to churches and all large gatherings? It would be much more sensible and practical to require from all proprietors of public halls that ample provision should be made for egress,—that a fixed number of doors of a certain size, proportioned to the size of the hall, and opening outward, should be provided; and that every proprietor failing to comply with this requirement should be subject to a fixed penalty. This would be quite sufficient as a precaution against accidents in case of fire, without restricting or limiting the attendance.

It is cheering, once in a while, to find men able to suggest a discussion of public questions without taking it for granted that violent, one-sided argument is discussion. Mr. E. W. FOX, upon taking the chair of the National Commercial Convention, at Boston, made a brief address, in which he stated the duty of that body as being, to do what it could to *unite* the commercial and industrial interests of the country in bonds of alliance for the public good. Can it be that the era of wild taxation and tariff, in which the industrial interests have had it so much their own way that they have o'erleaped themselves, has brought profitable warning to the commercial interests, by which they shall be impressed to labor for the common good as the best means of promoting their own?

The wide scope claimed for woman's education in America, after starting up the English thinkers and writers to the more earnest discussion of the woman question than they have given to any other topic for years, except the more startling Fenian explosions, has penetrated the most guarded retreats of France and Italy. The sway of Roman Catholicism in those countries has kept education, and particularly the education of women, entirely within the control of convents and ecclesiastical establishments. In France, M. DURUY has brought great consternation to the churchmen and their powerful leader Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, by his earnest advocacy of civil education for girls. In Italy, two stirring volumes have been issued at Milan by Signora MOZZONI, who is allowed by the kingdom to say what no Italian Government ever would permit before, that women educated in convents carry into family life a narrow, intolerant, superstitious and retrogressive spirit which deplorably hinders the development of the nation. These signs are healthful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Readings.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

The first of Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S Readings took place, as announced, at Lyric Hall last evening. Considering the many opposing attractions elsewhere offered to pleasure-seekers, and the bitterness of the weather, a very numerous audience welcomed the lady in her first venture. The applause on her entrance was exceedingly earnest, and, after bowing and merely naming her first selection, she commenced. There is no author whose writings set an audience more quickly or more thoroughly at ease with themselves and each other, than DICKENS—and Mrs. VANDENHOFF evinced her knowledge of this fact, and the very best judgment, by selecting the "Schoolboy's Story" with which to open her entertainment. The "Reverend," the "President" and old "Cheeseman" were admirably interpreted by the reader, and the rather quiet story was frequently interrupted by laughter and other signs of pleasure. Among the other selections Mrs. SOUTHEY's poem about "Little Wayhead" displayed Mrs. VANDENHOFF's power in pathetic recitation, and in this as well as through the balance of a somewhat lengthy but varied programme her success was complete.

This evening Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give the second of his third series of readings at Steinway Hall. Scenes from "As You Like It," the encounter between *Fitzjames* and *Rhoderic Dhu*, and "*Pickwick's* Adventure in the Double-bedded Room" comprise the programme. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of one of the up-town Sunday-schools.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The last performance of "Pickwick Papers" will be given at the New-York Theatre to-night. To-day the last *matinée* of that humorous representation will take place. On Monday evening "The Streets of New-York" will be revived, with Mr. PARSLOE as *Dick* and Miss LAURA WORRELL as *Lucy Fairweather*.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

It is certain that Secretaries WELLES and BROWNING will sign the forthcoming Presidential rejoinder to Gen. GRANT's last broadside, but it is not certain that any of the other members of the Cabinet will indorse it, although it is probable that Secretary McCULLOCH and Attorney-General STANBERY will do so. If it is not published before Monday, Mr. ELDRIDGE will on that day present a resolution calling for further information regarding the matter, when it will be brought to light in an official form.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

A very encouraging feeling prevails among the leading financial men in Congress as to the result of the efforts for reduction of taxation and retrenchment in expenditure. The Appropriations Committee of the House have strong hope of being able to keep the bills substantially as free from "riders" of an expensive character as they are now. But the pressure for various interests is only just beginning to be felt, and as the Senate is always more extravagant than the House, it will be very extraordinary if the appropriations are kept within the limits originally reported. The Ways and Means Committee will certainly respond to the desire to have taxation reduced, but it will be dangerous to do so unless the expenditures are proportionately reduced.

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

The reliability of certain Washington correspondence was strikingly illustrated in the House to-day by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who took occasion to denounce as false, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, the story telegraphed hence that he had testified before the Judiciary Committee in the Field investigation, that he had heard Chief Justice CHASE and associate Justices DAVIS and FIELD all express the opinion privately, that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional. Mr. WILSON said that the Committee had not yet taken up the matter; that he would not testify when it did, and that there was not sufficient semblance of truth about the statement to make it respectable fiction.

THE ANTI-NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The National Bank influence is beginning to be powerfully felt here, especially in opposition to the Randall Anti-National Bank Bill. The banks are always slow to wake up, but they can touch more effective chords than any other influence that reaches Washington. It is already felt in such a way as renders it very improbable whether the bill will ever get out of committee. A prominent banker from Indiana, who was formerly a Democratic member of Congress from that State, now here, says there is a decided reaction in the West in the movements against the banks, and that the Randall Bill, at first looked upon favorably, is found to be really the fatal step toward financial revulsion. He also says the greenback candidate for the Presidency who hails from the West will be so badly beaten that he won't know he was a candidate.

PERSONALITIES IN THE HOUSE.

The House proceedings to-day were enlivened by a brilliant personal explanation from Mr. JOHNSON, of California, in reply to Mr. PILE, of Missouri, who a few days since characterized a resolution presented by him as "a burlesque on common sense." Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, had the floor, and yielded to Mr. JOHNSON for five minutes, at the end of which time the House became so much interested in his lively wit that he was allowed to proceed for two minutes longer, and then was cut off in the middle of a sentence. Mr. PILE obtained the floor for a two minutes' reply, but refused to allow his competitor to finish his incompleted sentence, and the regular order was called for. Mr. JOHNSON's application of the story of Balaam's ass was received with peals of laughter, which were renewed when he with well-assumed innocence, requested Mr. PILE to yield further.

THE REDRAWING OF SEATS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the outer circles of the seats on the floor of the House, representing a large constituency, pushed through a resolution to-day, providing for a redrawing of seats on Monday next. The members occupying eligible seats opposed the resolution earnestly; but the number of unfortunates who in the last distribution drew back seats, backed up by the members from States not represented at that time, were too strong for them, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 86, nays 74.

JUDGE FIELD.

The House Judiciary Committee has commenced the investigation of the allegations made some time since against one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, concerning the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The only witness summoned for to-day was the editor of the *Evening Express*, of this city, in which the charge first appeared. He was questioned as to his authority for the statement, and also as to the name of the Justice alluded to in the article. To the first inquiry he is said to have refused an answer, alleging that it is a rule of the paper with which he is connected that authors of articles appearing therein shall not be made known outside of the office. In reply to the second question, he said he did not know the name of the Judge alluded to. It was finally agreed that he should have further time in which to consider whether or not he would answer the questions put to him. The Committee will meet again on Monday, when the same witness is notified to appear.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. CANBY, commanding in South Carolina, has, on the recommendation of Col. E. W. DENNIS, Judge Advocate of Second Military District, just issued some important orders relating to administration of justice in that district. He has abrogated the provision of South Carolina statute law, whereby only one remedy could be pursued for willful trespass, the election thereof to be left to the option of the party injured, and has substituted therefor a provision declaring that where the case admits of both a civil and a military remedy, both are allowable, and the prosecution of the one shall not bar the other. He has also ordered that all tribunals and commissions in that State shall allow defendants in criminal cases to testify in theirown behalf, as is permitted in Massachusetts and Maine.

COUNSEL FOR GEN. MEADE.

Secretary STANTON has retained MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, a prominent Republican lawyer from Wisconsin, to represent the Government in defence of military officers in cases arising under the reconstruction acts, in which Attorney-Gen. STANBERY declines to appear. Mr. CARPENTER is acknowledged to be the ablest member of the Bar of the Supreme Court from the West.

MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

In addition to the names of Secretary SEWARD and Senator JOHNSON, that of Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS is mentioned in connection with the mission to Great Britain, but it is not yet a settled fact that Mr. ADAMS will be relieved.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. EDMUND COOPER continues to transact the duties of the office of Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and during the past few days has made several promotions in the clerical force, signed his name to numerous official documents, and performed other official acts. It will be remembered that he holds his office under authority of the act of Feb. 20, 1863. A proposition to repeal it is now being consid-

ered by the Senate Judiciary Committee, prompted by a suggestion that under its provisions the President could appoint acting officers in all the Executive departments of the Government when vacancies occurred, regardless of the Tenure of Office Act.

COLORADO.

The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed to report favorably on the bill for the admission of Colorado.

PRESENTATION.

The Wisconsin people temporarily resident in Washington presented Gen. HOLBERT E. PAINE with a fine horse and equipments last night, and entertained him with an elegant supper at the National Hotel. Mr. O. H. WALDO, of Milwaukee, who was prominent as a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress against Gen. PAINE made the presentation speech, during which he briefly reviewed the General's civil and military career in well merited complimentary terms. Senator HOWE presided at the banquet, and Judge BINGHAM responded to the first regular toast, in his characteristically eloquent manner. His reference to the dead soldiers of the Republic, and to the military career of the guest of the evening, was particularly well received, and was couched in most eloquent language. Senators CORBETT and RAMSEY, and Representatives COVODE, HOPKINS and others also made speeches.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$207,739,200 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	9,458,691 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,600 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,398,488,850 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,912,363,041 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$22,470,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	46,244,780 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes	214,953,850 00
Three per cent. certificates	25,040,000 00
Total	$308,708,630 00
National Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$1,742,650 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, and Dec. 15, 1867	6,900,390 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	162,311 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	716,192 00
Temporary loan	2,474,625 55
Certificates of indebtedness	30,000 00
Total	$12,288,169 19
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,159,127 00
Fractional currency	32,246,438 51
Gold certificates of deposit	29,619,280 00
Total	$418,024,845 51
Total debt	$2,651,384,686 50
Amount in Treasury—Coin	$98,491,162 70
Currency	25,578,150 61
Total	$124,069,313 31
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,527,315,373 19

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of February, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The large increase of the public debt statement of this month over the last is accounted for by the very heavy payment of the semi-annual interest due on the 1st of January last on the Five-twenty Bonds and the bonds of 1881, amounting to $25,000,000, and the falling off in the receipts from Customs and internal revenue during the month.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January last, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz.:

Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse	$4,687,100
Interest on the public debt	29,818,200
War	5,397,400
Navy	2,331,400
Interior, Pensions and Indians	565,700
Total	$42,799,800

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The new British Minister, Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, was introduced to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. Mr. THORNTON was accompanied by Mr. FORD, of the British Legation, both gentlemen being in full Court dress. Mr. THORNTON made the following address on the occasion:

SIR: I have the honor to deliver into your Excellency's hands a letter addressed to you by Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Minister to your Excellency. I have also received Her Majesty's orders to assure your Excellency of her sincere friendship, and of the deep interest she takes in the welfare and prosperity of the nation over which you so worthily preside. Her Majesty's Government and the English nation are deeply grateful for the warm sympathy shown by the people of the United States on the occasion of the death of my lamented predecessor. Allow me to assure your Excellency that I shall do my best to take his place in their affections, and to strengthen the relations of cordial friendship which happily subsist, and which is our earnest desire and our duty as kinsmen to maintain between the two countries. In this pleasing task I am confident that I may count upon the support and assistance of your Excellency, as well as of the distinguished statesmen who compose your Cabinet and the Legislature of this nation.

The President replied to this address as follows:

MR. THORNTON: Your Queen enjoys, more highly than any other sovereign, the respect and sympathy of the American people. The people of the United States well believe that she is entirely sincere in the kindly message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of matters in difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. Your late predecessor, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, without any disobedience to instructions, or any want of regard to British interests, won the respect and esteem of this Government and nation. Sir FREDERICK's sudden death revealed to ourselves the fact that the friendship we cherished for him had even acquired the intensity of fraternal affection. It will be a pleasing duty for me to extend to you the same consideration and confidence which he so eminently enjoyed. In regard to the political relations of the United States and Great Britain, only one thing seems to be necessary, which is that the statesmen and people of the two countries may carefully and constantly study to conform their measures to the political logic which, in every region where the English language is spoken, so distinctly manifests itself in the increasing love of constitutional freedom, and the rapid march of a common, irresistible, and indivisible civilization.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in the vestibule anxious to witness the ceremonies of presentation, it not being customary to open the reception room to the public on such occasions.

A NATIONAL PRODUCERS' CONVENTION.

A movement is being made for the call of a National Convention, to be assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, to represent the producing industries of the United States. The character of the Convention will probably be somewhat political, as well as material, it being the intent to place the Government and its policy under the control of the producing interests. The Convention will be called under the auspices of the "National Cheap Freight Railway League," and candidates for President and Vice-President, to represent the interests of production, will, without doubt, be put in nomination.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The majority of the House Committee on Southern Railroads, at the conclusion of their report, submit the following resolutions, embracing what, in their opinion, would be the proper course to be taken by the Government:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House without delay a joint resolution declaring, in substance, that no claim shall be entertained by any officer or department in favor of any railroad or railroad company in any of the late rebel States, or in favor of any such State for the use of any such road or rolling stock, or other railroad property, or for the transportation of troops, Government property or passengers or mails for any portion of the time during the late rebellion, or prior to the date of restoration, or return of any road to the original owners after the cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary are hereby instructed to report to the House without delay, a joint resolution requiring a strict accountability from all railroads in the late rebel States; that they be compelled to liquidate their indebtedness upon the terms now granted, without consideration or recognition in the least degree, of any claims for damages by use or by occupation of the United States, to the end that payments shall be enforced according to the existing bonds, or in default thereof, that Government shall exercise its legal rights of possession and disposal.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary McCULLOCH is still confined to his house by the injuries received by his fall on the steps of the Treasury Building. He is able to move about his room, but the physicians in attendance think it best that he should not resume his duties at the Department until Monday.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The argument in the McArdle case came up to-day in the Supreme Court, the motion being to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. Judge SHARKEY said:

The statute of Feb. 5, 1867, was a remedial one, and should therefore receive a liberal construction, and that the clause which gave an appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, did not intend to confine the appeal to the Supreme Court to cases which merely commenced in the District Court, but to give the appeal to cases which commenced originally in the District or Circuit Court. There was no reason for Congress to make the distinction between the two cases. The exception in the case of the statute of 1867, as to persons charged with military offences, did not apply to the case, for no military offence was charged against the party. A military offence, like every other offence, was something to be asserted by law. It was a matter of no consequence in this argument whether Mississippi was a State or not. Even assuming it to be a mere territory it was still under the Constitution, and the people inhabiting it were entitled to its protection to its fullest extent.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, supported the motion to dismiss the appeal. The appelate jurisdiction of the Court was conferred by the Constitution, which declared that the Supreme Court shall have appelate jurisdiction, both as to law and to fact, with such exceptions, and render such regulations as the Congress shall make. The cases of Wiscort *vs.* Bamley, *ex parte* Kearney, (5 Curtis, 215,) of Barry *vs.* Mercier, (16 Curtis, 328,) and of Metzger, (16 Curtis, 348,) gave construction to that clause of the Constitution, and settled beyond controversy that the Supreme Court can only entertain appelate jurisdiction in pursuance of some act of Congress giving it; and at the time these decisions were made no statute existed giving jurisdiction in a case like the one under consideration. He argued that authority to issue writs of *habeas corpus* was conferred on the United States Courts and the Justices and Judges thereof, by the fourteenth section of the Judiciary act of 1789; but that under that act no appeal or writ of error was allowed from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court in a *habeas corpus* case, and that for nearly eighty years after the Government was founded no such thing as an appeal or writ of error in any case like this was known. To determine whether an appeal lay in this case it was first necessary to determine whether the proceeding was under the act of 1789, or under the act of 1867. If under the former then he contended that no appeal lay. Under it Circuit Courts had authority to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to relieve from imprisonment under or by color of the authority of the United States. (*Ex parte* Dorr, 3 Howard, 104.) MCARDLE was held, as his petition showed, under color of the authority of the United States, and hence his case was clearly within the act of 1789, and from the decision of the Circuit Court under that act, no appeal lay. As to the act of 1867, it was passed to confer additional jurisdiction and to relieve persons deprived of their liberty under State authority; but as MCARDLE was not so held, it had no application to his case. It expressly excluded from its provisions persons in military custody charged with any military offence, and as MCARDLE was in such custody under such charge, his case did not come within the act allowing an appeal. At a proper time, should this case ever come to a hearing on its merits, he should undertake to show that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States is constitutional. But for the purposes of this motion it was immaterial whether it was or was not constitutional. The guilt or innocence of MCARDLE, or whether he was rightly or wrongly charged, was not the question. If it was, the Court would have to take jurisdiction to ascertain the facts; the very thing which Congress had not authorized it to do. This Court did not sit to correct the wrongs in the country, and could only afford relief in the particular cases where the law gave it jurisdiction, and then only to the extent of relieving the parties immediately before it. He contended that even if this were a case arising under the act of Feb. 5, 1867, still this appeal would not lie, for the reason that it did not get into the Circuit Court by appeal, whereas it was only cases that came into the Circuit Court by appeal which could be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, in the course of his argument, that at the proper time, should this case ever come up for a final hearing, he should undertake to show that this act is constitutional, binding on all departments of the Government; that there has been a great war in this country, inaugurated by its enemies for the overthrow of the Union and the Constitution; that Congress has express authority from the Constitution to raise and support armies for the overthrow of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and to employ such armies for that purpose till, in its own good time, it shall think proper to call them back, which will not be till the Union shall be restored in all its integrity and established upon foundations so strong that all the hosts of treason can not prevail against it; that to determine when that period shall have arrived is a political question belonging to Congress alone to decide, and when decided its decision is binding on all the departments of the Government. But without stopping on the present occasion to inquire whether this law is constitutional or unconstitutional, it was enough for his present purpose to show that the State of Mississippi where MCARDLE was arrested, was at the time under military control; that Gen. ORD was, as appears by the record, in command of the military district, it embracing Mississippi; and that MCARDLE was arrested by him, charged with being a disturber of the public peace and with inciting insurrection, disorder and violence, which was clearly a military offence; and if so, this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, because it gets its jurisdiction, if at all, by appeals under the act of Feb. 5, 1867, and that act expressly excepts from its operation persons in the custody of the military authority charged with a military offence. This Court, he remarked, did not sit here to correct the wrongs in the country. Thousands of persons might be unjustly deprived of their liberties or lives under unjust or invalid laws in all portions of the country, and this Court could afford no relief except in the particular cases where the law gives it jurisdiction, and then only to the extent of relieving the parties shielded by it.

The Court reserved its decision.

NEW-ORLEANS MAILS.

In consequence of the frequent failures which have occurred on the mail route *via* Lynchburg, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., the Post-office Department to-day issued orders to forward the New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington mails for and from New Orleans by way of Louisville, Ky.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts for customs at the ports below-mentioned, from Jan. 27 to Jan. 31, inclusive, were as follows: Boston, $149,487; New-York, $1,657,000; Philadelphia, $56,096; Baltimore, $78,298; New-Orleans, Jan. 12 to Jan. 18, $47,605; San Francisco, Dec. 30 to Jan. 4, $72,489. Total, $2,006,975.

Ex-Gov. Seymour on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

At the meeting in Albany on Wednesday evening to protest against the action of the British Government in imprisoning naturalized citizens of this country, speeches were made by Mayor THACHER of Albany, Senator MURPHY, Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN and others, and letters from Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Mayor HOFFMAN, Judge PARKER and others were read. Mr. SEYMOUR's letter was as follows:

UTICA, Feb. 5, 1868.

GENTLEMEN—I am too ill to go to Albany to attend the meeting at Tweedle Hall to-morrow evening. There can be but one view of the duty of the Government with regard to our naturalized citizens. We invite foreigners to come here; we urge them to become citizens. We charge them with all the duties and burthens we put upon those born in our land. Many millions have acted upon this invitation and they make up a large part of our social and political system. The necessity of protecting these citizens is so clear that no nation which is not hostile to us in spirit and in purpose will fail to concede it. When we ask European Governments to give up a relic of a dead feudal system, we do not ask them to make any sacrifice; it is useless to them, and hurtful and annoying to us. It is for their interest to give up a claim to property in men living in other lands. We know that naturalized citizens cherish an affection for their native land. It is a great gain, politically, socially and commercially to England, Ireland, Germany and other European nations, that many living in the United States, who were born in Europe, cherish a love for the land of their birth, as well as for the home of their adoption. Why should this love be turned into hate by an impotent yet hateful claim upon them. The interests of commerce and of civilization, as well as the duty of the country, are so clear that a refusal on the part of any Government to admit the rights of naturalized citizens should be treated as an act of hostility and hatred, and should be met by a refusal on our part to make with them any commercial alliance, or, if necessary, to refuse to hold with them any political intercourse. This question must be met boldly, or we shall in the end get entangled with political knots which can only be cut by the sword. Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. WM. CASSIDY, HUGH. J. HASTINGS and others, Committee.

Gov. Andrew and the President's Cabinet.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following letter on national politics, written by the late Governor ANDREW, only three days before his death, to a personal friend who had been closely connected with him in the military operations of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1867.

DEAR ——: You are right in supposing that story to be a mistake about the war office being offered to me and my reply about Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. It is true, however, that I have frequently contrasted his statesmanlike conduct in supporting the Anti-Slavery amendment of the United States Constitution, and (although he did not personally like it,) in supporting the military reconstruction act, with the conduct of many other public men, who subordinate their public conduct to their own self-hood. But, since no place in the Cabinet has been placed at my disposal, I have never made, nor had the opportunity to make, any terms about its acceptance.

And under all the circumstances, I not believe it in the President's power to better his Cabinet at all. Congress ought to have left him free to select his Cabinet, and to have held him responsible, as the country would have done, for its composition. If he, or any of his ministers, disobey the laws, or tried to evade their execution, it would have exposed them to animadversion. I hope that, under the circumstances of this moment, he will attempt no change. It will be likely to add to the present public distraction, may give still more anxiety about the national securities, and cannot fail to be a subject of merely partisan discussion.

The tendency of the hour is toward GRANT. And that is best. It is not the ideal good. It is bad for the country that he must leave his present post,—bad for him, the soldier, to try and endure the hard fate which awaits him, in civil life. But it is the apparently best practical good the country can have. And GRANT is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be *right* in the main, *anywhere*.

Yours, JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Tragedy in Cleveland—Examination of the Woman Accused of Poisoning her Brother.

The Cleveland papers of Thursday give long accounts of the examination of Mrs. SARAH W. VICTOR in that city on the charge of poisoning her brother, WM. PARQUET, with arsenic, about a year ago. The body was exhumed one day last week, and an examination made by Prof. CASSELS and Dr. THAYER. These gentlemen found large quantities of white arsenic in the body—the stomach, the spine, the liver, the lungs, &c., showing the presence or the traces of it. The body was remarkably well preserved by the arsenic, the lungs in particular being so perfect that they could be inflated. The circumstances of the case the *Leader* gives as follows:

On the evening of Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1867, WILLIAM, then living with his sister SARAH, was taken unwell. He complained of suffering considerable pain during the two following days. On Monday he seemed somewhat better and walked out during the afternoon. He returned about tea-time, and remarked soon afterward that he would go into the pantry, take a slight lunch and go to bed. On his way home he had stopped at the house of the other sister, Mrs. GRAY, a short distance from his own house. It appears from the evidence of the accused before the Coroner's jury, that while there he had taken from his pocket a small pie, which he said he had bought at a confectionery store. It seems that Mrs. GRAY went home with him, and the pie was placed in the pantry, although whether it first passed through SARAH's hands does not appear. When WILLIAM went into the pantry he ate this pie and shortly afterwards retired. About midnight he was taken suddenly ill, and it was found necessary to call a physician. He lived until the following Monday morning, suffering from frequent spasms, accompanied by vomiting and purging. He died on the night of Monday, Feb. 4th, and was buried on the 6th—one year ago yesterday.

After his death a *post mortem* examination was proposed to the sister—now under arrest—but she strenuously opposed it. She would not give her consent, under any considerations, and the matter was dropped for the time. A few weeks after his death, SARAH received from Mr. C. C. CARLETON, the agent, the full amount of the insurance upon her brother's life, $2,200, and also a small amount, the proceeds of the will. A difficulty arose soon after between the sisters on account of this unequal disposition of his property. Some four months ago Mrs. GRAY went to the Probate Judge, to ascertain regarding the settlement of the estate. Her investigations were unsatisfactory, and soon after this time she openly charged her sister SARAH with having poisoned their brother for the purpose of obtaining the insurance. This was of course indignantly denied, and led to an open rupture between them. As the prisoner stated in her evidence, she refused to acknowledge Mrs. GRAY as her sister, after she had charged her with such a terrible crime.

About this time SARAH went to the Sheriff and stated that her sister had accused her of murdering her brother, and desired an investigation of the matter, as it was being talked of among the neighbors. More recently she has visited Prosecuting Attorney JONES, with the same request. Since then, Sheriff NICOLA, Deputy Sheriff RIDGEWAY, Detective MUNCIE have been quietly engaged in working up the case, and at length reached a point where they deemed it advisable to arrest SARAH and have the body examined. Regarding her name, the accused says that several years ago she married a man named CHARLES NEWTON SMITH, but was divorced from him soon after. She then assumed the name of Victor for reasons best known to herself. She stated to the jury that that was not her name. She testified that she kept poison in the house, both arsenic and corrosive sublimate. When asked for what purpose she kept them, she said that she procured the former to kill rats, and the latter to make a cosmetic wash. She said the arsenic was kept in a paper, under the carpet.

The investigation was continued till 6 o'clock last evening, without the evidence of the prisoner being finished, when the jury adjourned to this morning. The woman was taken to jail and locked up for safe keeping. She manifests considerable feeling, and especially when entering the jail was much affected at the disgrace of being thrust into a cell as a felon. The case is involved in seemingly inexplicable mystery. While it is evident that a murder was committed, it is a matter of great doubt whether the perpetrator of the foul crime will ever be known.

Beekman Estate Leases.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the leases of a portion of the lands of the estate of the late JAMES BEEKMAN are to be sold at auction on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. They are similar to those given by the Trustees of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" and "Columbia College." For full particulars we refer our readers to the notice of sale in another column.

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
—*Advertisement.* No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

A Rupture Cure.

Dr. Sherman's Appliances and Rupture Curative are guarantees of permanent relief, No. 697 Broadway. Photograph likenesses and certificates of cures mailed on receipt of 10 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The TROCHES have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

It is by invigorating the Nerve Fluid and strengthening the whole nervous system, that Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous ailments are banished. Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an active auxiliary to the *nerve fluid*. Apothecaries have this medicine. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package, by mail, two postage-stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

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which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
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Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
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MARRIED.

MCCLINTOCK—DARLINGTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, 1868, at Addingham Church, Yorkshire, England, by Rev. Canon Burfield, EMORY MCCLINTOCK, of New-York, to ZOE ELIZABETH ANNA, daughter of John Darlington, Esq., of Netherwood, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

DIED.

BALLOU.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, of consumption, LEONARD S. BALLOU, aged 53 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

CAMERON.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN CAMERON, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Joseph Young, No. 357 Broome-st.

COZZENS.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 6, after a short illness, ABRAHAM M. COZZENS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

FOUNTAIN.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Feb. 6, MARGARET, widow of the late John A. Fountain, aged 76 years and 7 months.

Funeral will take place from her late residence on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HALLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, ANN F., wife of Robert Halley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 327 Henry-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 7, SARAH SHERMAN, widow of Frederick Harter.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 20 Quincy-st.

HAWKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Mrs. RHODA HAWKINS, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Miss A. H. Jones, No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HERRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, ANSON HERRICK, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of the Tammany Society, of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, and of John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 548 Lexington-av., on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KENT.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, JAMES KENT, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 755 3d-av., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Ark Lodge No. 28, are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. JAMES KENT, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 755 3d-av.

JOHN W. HYER, N. G.
DAVID DREWRY, Secretary.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, MARY HOWEL, wife of D. H. Lawrence, of this City, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 208 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LEE.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. ELEANOR LEE, widow of the late John H. Lee, of this City, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral at Dr. Hutton's Church, in Washington-square, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 6, aged 19 years, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Geo. W. and Sophia Lockwood.

MOTT.—On Friday morning, Feb. 7, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Mrs. AMELIA MOTT, relict of James S. Mott, and daughter of the late Jacob B. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Fairfield, Conn. Friends can return by the express train, leaving Fairfield at 5:17 P. M.

PEASE.—At the residence of Rev. L. M. Pease, on Thursday, Feb. 6, PHILO. C. PEASE, M. D., aged 32 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John Peirce, West Farms.

SEELY.—On Friday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, FRANCES ADELIA, youngest daughter of Thomas G. and Susan J. Seely, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 221 West 28th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. EMMA, wife of Daniel Smith, aged 72 years.

The funeral service will be held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VREELAND.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, at his late residence, Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J., HARTMAN VREELAND, Sr., aged 84 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 8. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the house at 12 M. Funeral services at the Reformed Church of Bayonne at 12½ o'clock. A train of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M., returning at 2:43 P. M., stopping at both places.

WHEATON.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, ABEL WHEATON, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 464 3d-av.

WOODRUFF.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLES, second son of Rev. G. W. and E. W. Woodruff, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment on Monday morning.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 6, of paralysis, WM. AUGS. WHITE, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Pierrepont-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
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FEB. 5, 1868.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs the public and his patients that he was unable to come to this City last Tuesday, on account of sickness, but will be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 9 A. M., till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 5th, THURSDAY, 6th, and SATURDAY, 8th, inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, O and D, 11:35 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; and G, 11 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE STOCK AT THE "BERRIAN" House-furnishing Hardware Rooms, No. 601 Broadway, is to be disposed of within thirty days. Early applicants will secure great bargains.

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PRACTICAL DEPARTMENTS.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES: Notices of Annual Meetings, Officers, &c., of Seventeen State, County and Local Societies.

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HORTICULTURAL: Western New-York Horticultural Society—Annual Meeting; Discussions, &c.; New-York State Grape Growers' Society; Evergreens for a Hedge; Old and Prolific Apple Tree; Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Excursion; Destroying "Liveforever;" Growing Sage for Market; Horticultural Societies; Books, Pamphlets, &c.

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NEWS DEPARTMENT: News of the Week (under headings of New-York State, From Washington, The West, The South, Foreign Intelligence, &c.;) Overland Communication; Letters from "Rural" People; Farming at the West; the News Condenser, (embracing over seventy items.)

COMMERCE, MARKETS, &c.: Commercial Article; Prices Current; The Provision, Cattle, Pork and Wool Markets—(nearly thirty reports from prominent localities.)

ILLUSTRATIONS: Prize Pigs of the Smithfield Club, London, England; Dwellings of the Working Classes, Peabody-square, London; The Josephine de Malines Pear, (two figures;) Illustrated Rebus. Music.

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OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 20th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 16, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868.

E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE McARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

Pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending same, passed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $50,000, of which no part has been actually paid in cash, but all of it was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

The existing debt is under $1,500.

G. M. PECK, President and Trustee.
E. B. WARE,
SAM. DASKAM,
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, } Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

City and County of New-York: GARDNER M. PECK, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the McArthur Mining Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects correct and true.

G. M. PECK.

Sworn before me this 25th day of January, 1868.

ELIHU ROOT, Notary Public, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 58 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1867		$6,727,816 65
Amount of Premiums received during 1867	$3,104,051 34	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including Premium on Gold, &c.	487,339 94	3,591,391 28
		$10,319,207 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$561,921 45	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies	485,951 36	
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses	98,032 55	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	333,207 43	
Paid Advertising and Physicians' Fees	46,577 87	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	19,291 26	$1,544,881 92
		$8,774,326 01

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$575,236 54	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost (Market value, $3,156,506 87.)	2,978,907 49	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (Market value, $45,855.)	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State Stocks (Market value, $86,050.)	806,306 60	
Invested in other stocks (Market value, $151,225.)	149,337 01	
Loans on demand secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, $311,497.)	257,700 00	
Real Estate (Market value, $700,125 66.)	528,234 53	
Bonds and Mortgages (Secured by Real Estate valued at $2,260,000.)	1,072,800 00	
Premium Notes on Existing Policies, bearing interest	1,556,837 47	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868	346,285 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1868	52,402 83	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1868	2,401 96	
Premiums on Policies and in hands of agents in course of transmission	406,326 77	
		$8,774,326 01
Add Excess of market value of securities over cost		385,427 90
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1868		$9,159,753 91

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868	$134,800 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proofs, &c.	38,214 32	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, valuations, Carlisle table, four per cent. interest, net premium	6,283,635 49	
Return Premium declared prior to 1866, payable on demand	72,572 51	
Return Premium, 1866, now to be paid	422,638 00	
Return Premium, 1867, (present value)	565,468 00	$7,517,328 32

Divisible Surplus..........$1,642,425 59

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring..........$22,541,940 00

The Board of Trustees have directed the redemption of the dividends declared in 1866. Scrip certificates for same will be redeemed in cash on and after the first MONDAY in March next on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the redemption on the settlement of next annual premium. From the undivided fund as above of $1,642,425 59 the Trustees have also declared a cash dividend to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus," which will be available in settlement of the next annual premium.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (DORMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (DAVID DOWS & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late DATER, MILLER & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
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WM. H. APPLETON, (APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (COLLINS & BROTHERS, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, Banker, No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker, No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 60 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, Provisions, No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 56 Park-place.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't. Med. Examiner.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders, held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

C. K. GARRISON,	OAKES AMES,
GEORGE J. FORREST,	GEORGE INNIS,
M. WARD,	JAS. A. RAYNOR,
JOSE F. NAVARO,	PETER BUTLER.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,	

M. WARD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 869—200 sh's	Cert. 570—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 853—100 sh's	Cert. 862—100 sh's	Cert. 963— 45 sh's
Cert. 883—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 578—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 571—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613— 50 sh's	Cert. 715— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822— 50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 33 sh's	Cert. 864— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680— 5 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 888—100 sh's
Cert. 853—200 sh's	Cert. 827— 25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 847— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 708—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.

JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of three entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
200 barrels K. B. C. 4,484 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

JAN. 15, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

JAN. 25, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about

500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootes, size 5.
450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootes, size 6.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootes, size 7.
2,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootes, size 8.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

Ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

G. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELIZABETH-st. and 59th-st., opposite Central Park, at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The valuable 5-story brick building and lot No. 176 Elizabeth-st., easterly side, between Spring and Prince sts. Building about 24 feet 9 inches by 90 feet; lot, 97 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1868.

WEST 59TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 250 feet west of 7th-av.: each 25x100.5 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on east side Madison-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet; avenue sewered.

54TH-ST.—7 lots, north side of 54th-st., commencing 100 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100 feet; paved with Belgian pavement.

53D-ST.—8 lots on north side 53d-st., 125 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares, forfeited according to law for non-payment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific'e.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.
2,859	40	3,488	50	3,475	100
3,577	50	3,459	5	2,557	50
3,177	100	3,033	100	3,356	200
3,557	200	3,496	100	3,531	100
3,465	100	2,813	100	3,100	10
3,559	100	3,538	200	3,596	100
3,516	74	3,528	1	3,563	50
3,593	50	2,651	25	2,679	25
2,707	20	3,107	20	3,626	100
3,106	15	3,627	200	2,665	100
2,656	100	2,739	100	2,740	100
3,492	120	3,456	100	3,525	50
3,625	75	3,520	50	3,612	150
3,621	100	3,560	350	2,545	50
2,791	25	3,137	112	3,506	25
3,506	38	3,565	30	2,937	2
3,551	100	3,567	50	3,594	25
3,610	50	3,629	130	3,633	133
3,592	25	3,522	100	2,924	225
2,769	100	3,325	100	3,546	100
3,598	50	3,481	10	1,5[illegible]4	33
2,832	100	3,476	70	3,631	295
1,128	100	2,904	100	2,905	100
3,126	50	3,562	300	3,603	300
3,604	200	3,460	25	2,589	10
3,607	50	3,600	50	3,611	100
3,613	50	3,614	100	3,617	50
3,619	100	3,623	250	2,797	150
2,917	25	2,861	50	3,483	100
3,605	20	3,615	100	3,618	20
2,622	100	3,561	200		

By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Shares above advertised has been postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

By order of Directors,

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Davis and Walter Barnes, Esqs., Executors of James Barnes, deceased:

220 shs. Merchant's Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
60 shs. Pacific National Bank, $50 each.
20 shs. Rockland County Nat. Bank, N. Y., $50 each.
15 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.
10 shs. Hudson County Nat. Bank, N. J., $100 each.
25 shs. New-York County Nat. Bank, $100 each.
20 shs. Irving National Bank, $50 each.
32 shs. Broadway National Bank, $25 each.
10 shs. Manhattan Company, $50 each.
20 shs. Merchants' Fire In. Co., $50 each.
125 shs. Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each.
25 shs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., $10 each.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
20 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
20 shs. Commercial Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
10 shs. Star Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
5 shs. Guardian Life Ins. Co., $100 each.
50 shs. New-York and New-Haven RR. Co., $100 each.
15 shs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg RR. Co., $100 each.
10 shs. Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
$100 Rome and Watertown RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1880.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Western RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1891, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul RR. Co., 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bonds 1883, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Flint and Pere Marquette RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1880.
$5,000 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1873.
$2,000 Buffalo, New-York and Erie RR. Co. 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bonds, 1877, $1,000 each.
$3,000 State of Michigan 7 p. c. bonds, 1886, $1,000 each.
$8,000 Essex County, N. J., 7 p. c. bonds, 1884, $1,000 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
63 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
10 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

1,738 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,193 quarter chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
10 boxes fresh Malaga sweet Limes.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Malaga.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 EAST BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST BROADWAY.—Valuable three-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling No. 54 East Broadway, near Market-st. House 25x46 feet, contains bath-room, water-closet, &c. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 25x68 feet 8 inches. Terms liberal.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x60; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 20x50 feet, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, a three-story brick house in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE PREMISES ON THE NORTH side of 4th-st., one door east of Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. L. Marcotte & Co; the building is spacious, and especially suited to the exhibition of costly furniture and the purposes of a large business. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE NORTH-EAST CORNER 5TH av. and 13th-st., of extra width and depth, substantially improved for hotel or business purposes. Can be had for short or long term of lease. Possession immediately. For permit and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE NO. 661, OPPOSITE Bond-st.; size 25x100, together with the four-story store No. 198 Mercer-st., adjoining in the rear; size, 25x75; an A 1 location for furniture or any first-class business. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, No. 662 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE building on northeast corner Mercer-st. and Washington-place, adjoining the New-York Hotel; suitable for the book or music trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, NO. 107 EAST 28th-st., partially furnished; may be seen from 11 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. For terms apply on the premises or to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 680, size 28½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE 3-STORY and basement brick house, No. 89 Clinton-st.; all the improvements; eight minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry; rent $1,000. Apply to GEORGE W. UHLER, No. 130½ Atlantic-st., near Henry-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, NO. 817, near 12th-st., 125 feet deep, 3,300 square feet; also, upper part, art gallery, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE FIRST AND fourth lofts, new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIFTY acres of land, on the Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let on 43d-st., near Broadway. KNOWLTON & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 273 5TH-AV. TO LET PARTIALLY furnished. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A STABLE WITH SEVEN STALLS, IN 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For terms apply to SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 26x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; parlor story and stairs all black walnut; 21x32; very superior. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 448 West 20th-st., opposite Theological Seminary; price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house, in West 22d-st., 19 feet front. Price $25,000. For particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,721 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a desirable brown-stone house; offered at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST-ST., BELOW CHAMbers, a large property, with bulkhead. Price asked, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 69 St. Marks'-place, 25 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., a large and elegant corner house, with stable, at $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—THE entire front of a block for sale between 42d and 43d sts. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN STORES FOR SALE LOW and nearly all on mortgage, so that rent to buyer will be reduced nearly one-half; eight four-story stores, 50 feet lots, 112 feet deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Office No. 1, up stairs, about 12.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.

For sale, a piece of land at the northwest corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 176 feet 10 inches on Harrison-st. and 231 feet on the railroad, and only a few rods distant from Brick Church Station. Inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE HIGHLANDS.—FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat on the Hudson river, 40 miles from New-York, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot; all express trains stop. Large English Gothic cottage house, situated on high ground; elegant views of the river and inland; 18 or 20 rooms, heated by steam, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiters, ranges and all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house, with rooms for coachman; 33 acres of land, finely shaded with forest trees; churches and schools in the vicinity; one of the most complete and desirable residences on the river, and very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $20,000.

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York.

J. A. MARTIN.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—Genesee Valley—A large and valuable farm for sale, two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 560 acres; wheat, clover-land and meadow, except 40 acres wood-land; mansion, barns and outbuildings, large and convenient; cottage and five smaller houses for hands on the property; climate healthful; on the whole, one of the most desirable farms in the State; will be divided to suit purchaser. For price and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

ORANGE, SOUTH ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, Junction, Brick Church, Montclair, and elsewhere, houses for sale at $6,500, $7,500, $3,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $9,500, $10,000, $11,500, $13,000, $14,000, $16,000, $17,000, $22,500, $25,000, $30,000, $40,000, $55,000; also, farms of all sizes and prices, from $2,000 to $40,000, eligibly located on Morris and Essex, Erie and Northern Railroads of New-Jersey. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house; 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., containing 154 acres of choice land, with large and complete building; one of the noted farms of the county. For price and particulars apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—40, 47 and 72 acres, with neat buildings, near village and depot. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES, BEAUTIFUL country seats and productive farms, all prices; terms easy; fine place near Poughkeepsie, only $12,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT PEEKSKILL—FOR SALE TWO COTTAGE houses; also several elegant houses at Newburgh; river view. Apply to N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a second floor, furnished with bath; the house is first-class in every particular; also, a basement, if required; best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—A gentleman and wife, or party of three can be accommodated with front room, second floor, and board, in a private family living in their own house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TO LET, with board, one or a suite of rooms, in all respects desirable, in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address A. B. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with closets, hot and cold water, to a gentleman; breakfast, fire and gas, $12 per week; house brown stone: only two in family. 329 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board, at No. 105 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6 P. M.; references exchanged; also, a single room for gentleman.

A LADY OCCUPYING AN ELIGIBLE residence in Paterson, N. J., offers to accommodate two or three gentlemen who do business in New-York. Adress Box No. 5,415 New-York Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—A widow will rent her parlor floor, three rooms connecting; also, rooms above with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 98 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.; house and location first-class.

TO LET—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WITH hall bedroom attached, second floor front, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate. No. 153 East 51st-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square: references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 1104TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square, desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for housekeeping or gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 21 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on third floor front, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

A BROADWAY STORE WANTED BY May 1; between Chambers and Duane sts. preferred. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, with size and terms.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TESTIMONIAL AND REUNION.

The friends of Rev. J. S. INSKIP and lady are invited to attend a family gathering and reunion at their residence, No. 57 Greene-st., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Supper on the table at 8 o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M., and every afternoon and evening, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., except MONDAY and SATURDAY. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, No. 311 53d-st., bet. 35th and 36th sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., will preside, and addresses be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Prof. ROSWELL HITCHCOCK and Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., near Broadway, (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S.)—Rev. WM. T. MORRISON, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board, with his wife and family, to sail on Tuesday for Pekin, China. A farewell meeting will be held as above, when Rev. Drs. LOWRIE, NEVINS, MORRISON, SUTPHEN and THOMSON will take part in the services. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRAYER BOOKS FOR MISSION WORK.—Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., will preach in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, the second of a series of Sermons, under the auspices of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also at 3 and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., after the morning service. Preaching every afternoon and evening of the week, by Rev. A. B. EARLE, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The evening service will be specially adapted to the members of the Sabbath-schools connected with the Church. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 45d-st.—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE Minister in charge. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in this chapel SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Physical and Moral Condition of the Earth and of Man during the Millennium.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

NATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on the Four Great Words "*God, Soul, Jesus, Church,*" in Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock precisely. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every SABBATH. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS USUAL at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ and 7. Morning Subject—*The Emblematic Mountains—Sinai—Calvary.* Evening subject—*Too Late for the Wedding.* Seats free.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., Rev. Dr. Rogers'. Address by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT and HENRY DAY, Esq., and others.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—SABBATH, Feb. 9, corner Grand and Allen sts. Forenoon and afternoon. Sister SAULPAUGH, from New-Hampshire, will preach. Love Feast afternoon. All Christians are invited. Come, dear sinner, meet with us. Meeting in No. 14 Laurens-st., Star of Hope Mission, evening.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—BEDFORD-street Baptist Church, corner of Downing-street. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Special sermon to young men in the evening. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 9th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. DR. ADAMS WILL DELIVER A sermon to medical students at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½. Medical students and physicians are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.,—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 7½ P. M., with the Church in Madison-av., corner of Gouverneur. Address by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND on the subject of *Sunday-School Libraries*.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—East side of 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—THE RIGHT REV. M. EASTBURN, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, in Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, the 9th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER will preach in the evening at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM. Evening service, 3½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WM. D. WALKER.

ZION EPISCOPAL FREE CHAPEL, 3d-av., near 39th-st.—Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector; Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Services and Sermon, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture every Wednesday 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Philosophy of Pleasure in Religion.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Working Christianity.*

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, a remarkable trance medium; addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A lady graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, an inspirational speaker, will address the Conference at 3 o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on Sunday afternoon; services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene, near Canal.—Services SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Psalmody.* All welcome.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., WILL preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS—Mrs. EMMA JAY BULLENE will occupy the desk, at Masonic Hall, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., WILL deliver a discourse on *Church Extension*, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.

REV. S. J. KNAPP HAS A SERMON ON the "Beauty of Holiness" in the February number of the *Christian*. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Address CHRISTIAN, No. 264 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, the 9th, at 10½ by Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Seats free.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Signs of the Times.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., cor. 11th-st.—Services SUNDAY, Feb. 9, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., instead of evening as heretofore.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock, on *Cities of Refuge*. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, morning and evening. Strangers invited.

S[illegible] CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, LATE FOREIGN Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will deliver the third of his course of lectures on Missions before the Union Theological Seminary in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—THE FIRST by Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY, evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. WESTON'S church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Young men cordially invited.

REV. DR. SWAFE, OF TRINITY CHAPEL, will preach a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Short addresses by visitors.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class-meeting at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Trustee meeting on Monday evening.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, third lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, on *Geology and the Bible*. Subject—*Panorama of the Ages.* Galleries free.

DR. AND MRS. PALMER WILL CONduct the services at Duane M. E. Church, in Hudson-st., near Spring, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Communion services at 3 P. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, 10½ A. M., and EVENING, at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM 18, Cooper Institute. Preaching by Elder S. W. BISHOP on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up with the bottle, and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Lafayette avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS lived out for several years as first-class laundress, to do the washing of some gentlemen or families at her own house; has the best of City reference as to ability and carefulness. Apply at No. 149 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of grown children and sew; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 320 4th-av., one door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as housekeeper, amanuensis, reader, or companion; will furnish unexceptionable references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address MARY E. THOMAS, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a child 4½ years old, to do general housework; would go as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objections to the country; wages no object. Apply at 129 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH GIRL A situation as seamstress; would work by the day or week, or would engage permanently in a private family; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 195 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner of 25th-st., in the bakery. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has lived for the last four years under a man cook; none need apply but those who keep a kitchen-girl. Address J. D., No. 160 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, or chamberwork, washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 502 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse to an infant or an invalid lady; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who understands all kinds of fine dessert and French cooking. Call at 248 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable female, and would assist with the washing; or as laundress. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few families, or of a few gentlemen; terms easy. Inquire at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; would accept a position with or without his family; possesses a thorough knowledge of all the various branches of his business; is a practical florist and fruit-grower, and has 24 years' practical experience in this country. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of farming and stock; will be found worthy and attentive; time will be up in present place on the 1st of the month. A line sent to J. M. N., Roslyn, L. I., will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a green-house, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thorough practical gardener, married, a situation by the 1st of March; reference will satisfy all inquiries. Address GARDENER, care of John McNabb, Stamford Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS cook in a first-class hotel or restaurant; understands his business perfectly; can speak French, English and Italian. Address P. A., No. 160 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class single man; understands his business thoroughly, green-house flowers and vegetables; good City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER IN a first-class hotel or restaurant; speaks Italian, French and English. L. M., No. 160 East 25th-st.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN who is not afraid of work, but who will take charge of the kitchen and perform all its duties with intelligence and some experience, as cook and baker, washer and ironer. Bring reference, and call at No. 111 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL INDIA-RUBBER workman; one who understands the working of India-rubber, and especially as applicable to air work; to such a good situation is offered. Apply to A. G. LORD, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR LIFE insurance in the State of New-York for one of the leading companies of the City. Liberal terms will be made with capable men. Address No. 81 Coleman House, Broadway and 27th-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED—IN a notion and hosiery house; a smart, active man, who understands the business and can influence a good trade. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, 33 Cortlandt-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

COACHMAN WANTED—A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 110 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SECOND WAITER, WITH GOOD references. Apply at No. 81 University-place at 12 o'clock any morning for one week.

NEWSPAPERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE U. S. MUSICAL REVIEW get 48 pieces of new music by Thomas, Hays, Kinkel, and 600 columns of choice reading matter during the year. Issued monthly from Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway, New-York, at $3 per annum, or 30 cents per copy.

VALENTINES.

STRONG'S ORIGINAL VALENTINE DEPOT, NOW AT NO. 599 BROADWAY.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI....Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY..Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY..Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, FORBES....TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 7 A. M.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
Steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday, Feb. 8,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Freight received till hour of sailing.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 15
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SARAH H. IVES, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. LEARY, personally and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Leary, deceased, Nicholas Peters, Warren Fisher, Jr., David Hall, August Zitzmann, John Schenadeke and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 80 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, the 31st day of January, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f8-law6wSa*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 13th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—300 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES T. KING, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. REILLY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL E. HULL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. KENT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors and the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW L. MULL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE GARDNER, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja25-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. LEVY and MARK LEVY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel M. Levy and Mark Levy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for petitioners, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f1-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. A. JEWETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John T. A. Jewett, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
feb1-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE MARKS, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Caroline Marks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, MICHAEL H. GOOD, } Assignees.
ja25-law3wSa* Office No. 91 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Lay, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Armstrong, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry E. Quinan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Battie, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit. on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district
Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM THORNAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Thornal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ROMAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Romar, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINREICH, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Steinreich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HANS J. HANSEN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hans J. Hansen, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A.D. 1868.
RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, against the estates of WM. W. TRACY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, JAMES WILLSON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, THOMAS J. STRONG, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and the State of New-York, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, copartners, composing the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, and individually, who have been respectively adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD DAVIDSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BONNELL, of New-York City in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. SUYDAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly a partner in the firm of Howes & Co.,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William C. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and were all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1868.
f8-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, both of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Adolph Strauss, Charles Paulson and Abraham Wormser, nominated by resolution of three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, as Trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of William A. Goodman and Mayer H. Levy, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated at the City of New-York, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
ADOLPH STRAUSS, CHARLES PAULSON, ABRAHAM WORMSER, } Trustees.
f1-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW P. VAN TUYL, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew P. Van Tuyl, of the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said District, and who was on the 20th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867. JAMES M. TIGHE, Assignee,
f1-law3wSa* No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Abbatt, of Westchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID S. ORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David S. Orth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles Bowrosan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868
feb1-law3wSa* FREDERIC A. WARD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. CABLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Cable, of North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867. JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f8-law3wSa White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph L. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS M. FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus M. Ferris, of Lewisboro, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867. JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f8-law3wSa* White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, circular-front coupe, and a coupe horse; sound, six years old and sixteen hands high. Can be seen at Mr. PHELAN'S stable, McDougal-alley, between 10 and 12 each day.

FOR SALE—A FULL-BLOODED BLACK ARabian Ethan Allen horse, fifteen hands high, six years old, perfectly kind and warranted sound; is well broken to saddle, single and double harness. To be seen at the stable, No. 53 West 16th-st., New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE THIS DAY.
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA,
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1 P. M.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Last joint appearance in Pike's Opera House of Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signors BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, COLETTI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor NICOLAO.
Admission, all parts of the house, $1.
To avoid the rush at the doors, tickets can now be purchased at the Box-office, Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, FEB. 10, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, MARTHA.
Second appearance of Signor Brignoli in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—BRIGNOLI
Third night of the immensely successful
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1868,
will be presented Flotow's comic opera,
MARTHA,
with Miss McCULLOCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor....Sig. NICOLAO
Reserved seats can now be had at the Box-office of the Academy, Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, No. 227 Atlantic-st., and Macoy's No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
UNE LOGE D'OPERA
and LES AMOUR DE CLEOPATRE,
in which Mlle. REILLEZ will perform, for the last time, her celebrated role of CLEOPATRE.
Mme. LARMET'S BENEFIT next TUESDAY EVENING.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will give the second reading of the series from DICKENS and SHAKESPEARE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8 at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1. Scenes from Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It."
2. Encounter between Fitz James and Rhoderic Dhu." (From Scott's "Lady of the Lake.")
3. Mr. Pickwick and the Lady in yellow curl papers.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's, Broadway and 23d-st.

STEINWAY HALL.
19TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
L. F. Harrison....Director.
On which occasion the following artists will appear:
MISS GABRIELLA FEININGER, soprano; her first appearance.
SIGNOR RANDOLFI, baritone; his first appearance at these concerts.
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.
At Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st. Tickets can be had at the rooms. Mr. Trenor's classes remain open until May.

LECTURES.

FAMILY INHERITANCE, AND THE PERSONAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.
A lecture on this subject will be given by
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D.,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.
This is another lecture (not a repetition) on the same subject as that delivered on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., in the large hall at Cooper Institute.
It is given in compliance with a general request for a further elaboration of the subject, and will enter more fully into the interesting discussion of details than was possible in the previous discourse.

And, are those to whom I am not intimately related probably long or short lived? Are there reliable indications of the fact? To enable each person to answer these interesting questions for himself is the object of the lecture.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the principal music and book stores.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.
SAMUEL P. AVERY,
(Late Agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition,) having returned from Europe, informs his Friends and the Art Public that he has resumed his business as an Art Agent. He has taken the commodious Gallery at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where he will exhibit, and offer at private sale, the various works of art selected by him during his recent residence abroad. Several of the most valuable were purchased out of the "Universal Exposition." Many others were bought at the Artists' Annual Exhibition—The Salon of 1867—while some were painted expressly on commission. Among them will be found choice examples of the artists whose works are favorite with our collectors, as well as productions by others who are now, for the first time, introduced here.
The importance of these selections will be made manifest by the following list:
"THE DEATH OF CÆSAR," by GEROME.
(The celebrated painting from the Paris Exposition.)
"THE READER," by MEISSONIER.
(A Portrait of the Artist from the Paris Exposition.)
"A NYMPH IN A FOUNTAIN," by PAUL DELAROCHE.
(From the Pourtales Collection.)
"New-England Pilgrims Going to Church in Winter," by G. H. BOUGHTON.
(From Royal Academy Exhibition, 1867.)
OTHER PAINTINGS IN OIL, BY
Breton, Merle, Jalabert, Bougereau, Plassan, Rousseau, Hamon, Landelle, Diaz, Brion, Daubigny, Troyon, Chavet, Beranger, Koek-Koek, Toulmouche, Schreyer, Achenbach, Brillouin, Richomme, Auvert, Calame, Van Schendel, Bekkerkorff, Hammann, Zamacois, Giradet, Caraud, Gus, Dore, Jourdan, Fichel, Boyenval, Aussandon, L. Escosura, Kuwassey, Bakalowics, Lambron, Devedeux, Herbsthoffer, De La Brely, Ziem, Baron, Baugniet, Vibert, Hubner, Seignac, Steffan, Lemmens, Moulinet, Lobrichon, Couder, Fauvel, Pasini, L'Fan De Metz, Schertchkoff, Lasselle, Rosier, Colin, Gide, Loyeux, Kraus, Jacque, Preyer, &c., &c.
DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOR, ETC., BY
Delaroche, Ed. Frere, Gus. Dore, Hamon, Achenbach, Gavarni, Coutoure, Ziem, Muller, Cabanel, De Keyser, Bellange, Harpignies, H. Vernet, David, Tesson, Calmelet, Marohn, Giradet, Miday, Hebert, Ruiperez, Beaumont, De Marny, Saunier, Hoguet, Desnayes, Anastasi, Vertin, Stroebel, Bosboom, Mozin, Frantz, De Tourny, Devieux, Herson, Baron, Laurens, Vibert, Flandrin, J. Noel, Chouppe, Ten Kate, Isabey, Chandelier, Martin, Achillezo, V. Adam, Herbsthoffer, Aufray, Couder, Camino, Maris, Goddes, Mery, Ouvrie, Lefevre, Verveer, Wissant, Crapelet, Le Bas, Beaume, Andrieux, &c., &c.
A STATUE, in Marble, by TANTARDINI, of Milan, (From the Paris Exposition.)
A STATUETTE, in Ivory, by MOREAU-VAUTIER;
And many other articles of vertu from the Exposition, executed in Silver, Bronze, Ivory, Glass, China, Ebony, Iron, Terra Cotta, &c., &c., from the French, Russian, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Prussian, English, Indian, Chinese and Japanese sections of the Paris Exposition.
Open free daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and every MONDAY NIGHT from 7 until 10 o'clock. No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wS*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.
Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY F. McGOWN, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON,
induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.
In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD, OR THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT'S BILL.
LUCRETIA BORGIA and THE BRIGAND'S SON.
LAST NOBODY'S DAUGHTER MATINEE at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
whose bold, dashing and artistic
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
is received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN SUPERB ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP, AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

THE PARIS PICTURES
And the Water Color Collection on view at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

SKATING CARNIVAL,
For the benefit of
SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
AT OATMAN'S 5TH-AV. POND,
Commencing SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
Tickets 25 cents; will be received through the remainder of the season. For sale by a committee of soldiers and at all the soldiers' booths in this city. Major Oatman has kindly offered the use of the pond on this occasion.
The net proceeds of the sale of these tickets will be applied to the relief of our disabled comrades, and to the needy widows and orphans of those who died in the service.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. H. E. Tremain,
Gen. J. Egbert Farnum, Capt. G. W. Nelson,
Major E. T. Yardley, Col. B. R. Morgan.

7TH REGIMENT N. G. BAND CONCERT.
SEVENTH SEASON.
Fourth and last Concert.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1868,
AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY.
Tickets can be obtained of Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Peter J. Bogert, Meано's hat-store, No. 416 Broadway; J. C. Rushton, druggist, No. 1,118 Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Brower Bros., stationers, No. 295 Broadway; Louis B. Rader, No. 167 Pearl-st., and O. S. Graffulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We will sell 100 pianos and organs very low for cash; or will take $25 to $100 down, balance monthly, without interest; pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Its pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N.Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for young gentlemen. To Principals wishing to retire, liberal terms will be offered by a teacher of experience, influence and means. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 3,490, Post-office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HLASKO'S NEW-YORK CADETS DRILL school for youth, meet every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Broadway and 35th-st. Send for circulars.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

AT $2 50 WRITING 30 LESSONS.—BOOKkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $10. Twelve private rooms. PAINE'S Colleges, Bowery, entrance Canal, and No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N.Y., 20 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 25 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN THE French language by a short and easy method. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 166 Times Office.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHers at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868.
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7½,
when will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1868,
will be presented the Comic Drama of
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss TIMONY.
MONDAY, Feb. 10—"OURS."
TUESDAY, Feb. 11—(1st time in 5 years)—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13—"OURS."
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
The romantic drama of PAULINE,
with new scenery, appointments, costumes, novel and peculiar effects, will be produced on TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 11.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
JAMES E. HAYES....Lessee
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT
Last appearance but two of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
in her exquisite and faultless personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
MATINEE TO-DAY. FANCHON.
MATINEE TO-DAY. FANCHON.
And last night but two. Attracting vast and brilliant audiences.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8. FANCHON.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8. FANCHON.
ONLY FANCHON MATINEE, 1½ TO-DAY.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, first night of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
In splendid and elaborate preparation,
Mr. G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THE GREAT COMIC SENSATION
THE PICKWICK PAPERS by Charles Dickens
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY. TWO PERFORMANCES.
LOTTA IN BOTH. LOTTA IN BOTH.
MATINEE, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
MATINEE, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
MATINEE, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
EVENING, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
EVENING, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
EVENING, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN AT BOTH.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE
in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes $12 to $20. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Macoy's, No. 114, and J. S. Still's, No. 305½ Broadway, New-York City, and at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

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MEDICAL.

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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The Republican Party Re-established—Reconstruction Laws to be Maintained—Morton—Bingham—Grant—Ohio Election.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

There never was a more disgraceful or memorable panic than that into which the Republican Party was thrown after the Autumn election, and yet there was nothing that could be desired more beneficial to it. In every great party there are numbers of men who get tired of discipline, and want to air their opinion and let loose their independence; but, when they have done this, and find little profit in it—when, as the boy said, they have been "cussing and discussing" awhile—they return to common sense and the maintenance of great principles. Fortunately our political system admits of periods when this can be done safely. The year 1867 was one of these. It was the year of prohibitory laws, women's rights, and negro suffrage. All of these are good things in their way. But they are not the great question of the day, which is, the *final defeat* of the rebels and their Democratic allies by the reconstruction of the broken States on the great principle of equal rights. The Republican Party having tried a series of experiments on the hypothesis that there was a little common sense left in the late Secession Party, have now, as Gov. MORTON well says, gone down to the "Eternal Rock," and against it the gates of Hell cannot prevail. This reminds me of the talk about "Radicals." What does it mean? If the Republican Party had anybody in it who two years ago were not Radicals, were not MORTON and BINGHAM of the number? Did they not try to save JOHNSON from destruction while they could? And wherein is Gen. GRANT not a Radical on the only questions which are practically at issue? Is not Gen. GRANT doing all he can to carry out the Reconstruction act? Is there a man in the country whose face is set more steadfastly against the return of the rebels to power than Gen. GRANT? Well, then, what is more radical than that? That is the great question before the country. The year 1867 did a great political work for the loyal party; its disasters were victories, and its admonitions, wisdom. On the other hand, the Democratic Party, puffed up by local and temporary success, could not see that it was local and temporary. Like to the beggar on horseback, it was for riding to the devil immediately, and it has pretty much done it. It is for nominating Mr. GEORGE PENDLETON, for repudiating the assent of States to constitutional amendments, issuing an unlimited paper currency, reenacting Black Laws, and like your FERNANDO WOOD, pronouncing infamous all measures by which loyal, patriotic men are endeavoring to restore the country to peace and security. All this is well. It is necessary to develop the true character and principles of the Democratic Party. This development, however, is not working quite as they would have it. In the Kentucky Legislature, even rebels late in arms are pleading for more moderate measures, and not such open, violent proscriptions of Republicans as they have been making on that remarkable island. So, also, you see in the Eighth District election in Ohio a sample of how the leaven is working. A single Congressional election is not in itself very important, but, like the little weathercock on the steeple, it shows very decisively where the wind blows. The Eighth District of Ohio lost as little in proportion in the October election as any one, and therefore there was not so large a majority to gain upon. But the Republicans did gain largely, and will gain more largely in the November election. In fact, Ohio will give the Republican candidate for the Presidency an overwhelming majority.

In looking over the broad Western field I see not a single State, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean, which the Democrats can count upon except Kentucky. Even the October elections proved that Iowa was almost the only State where there were no local issues, and there the Republicans gained. In all those States there were majorities for the Republicans, except California, and those who know California—which is heartily loyal—have no doubt of its being Republican. The conduct of the Democratic Party wherever it has any power; the alarm of the Republicans at the October elections; the rebel opposition in the South to reconstruction; the obvious necessity to the welfare of the country that the loyal party should finish its work, have accomplished the great and necessary work of uniting and consolidating the Republican Party. The talk about Radicals and Conservatives is over. The talk about negro suffrage is over. Negro suffrage is taken out of the Northern elections, and in the South it is a necessity, and it is done. The South must be governed by its own people, and if those happen to be black people, whose fault is it? The attempt to make a war of races has reacted on its authors. It is disgraceful to the heart, as well as the intellect, of any man to stir up the whites against the blacks for political purposes. The talk about a "white man's government" has run its course, and, like other similar follies, been buried in the asses's tomb. When was this Government anything but a white man's government? When can it be anything else? While the negroes are increasing, they are comparatively diminishing. To talk of this great and noble Anglo-Saxon race being afraid of a few negroes is to the last degree ridiculous. And why should we trouble ourselves about rebels being governed by negroes? Is it any more than they deserve? If South Carolina and Louisiana have more blacks than whites, is that our fault? The Reconstruction act was deliberately enacted, and will be deliberately maintained. Negro suffrage in the South is a fact accomplished, which no election can change. The day for arguing is gone by. We have gone down to the rock, and there we shall stand.

The Democratic tide is already falling, and before the ides of November it will be at a lower ebb than it was ever known to fall. Nothing but total depravity, moral as well as political, can prevent the reconstruction of most, if not all, the late rebel States before the 1st of July. Suppose total depravity does its utmost and possibly succeeds in preventing reconstruction, who is the gainer? Who is not the loser? Can the insanity of rebel conservatism ever expect to wrest the ballot from the negro? Never, not even if they wade in blood. Look at the constitution of Congress and you will see that no success or accident of elections can make Congress Democratic under four years. Can they be any better off out of Congress than in it? What becomes of all the outcry about "ten States" kept out of the Union by Congress when those very people wrote in glaring colors that they stay out of their own free will and perverse disposition? Will much sympathy be excited for them, do you think, among honest, loyal people? Do you think anybody will be much disturbed about negro governments in the South, when the whites show not a particle of either patriotism or common sense? Count on no help from us, ye men of the South, when you are not willing to help yourselves. One of the greatest cruelties which is or can be practiced toward the South is to delude those unfortunate people with the idea that they can ever get better terms than they have. An honest man would say to the intelligent people of the South: "You can hope for no better things out of the Union ever; but you can hope for much if you come in and are restored to your proper condition. What can you hope for? Everything. The moment you are restored to your political position you will also be restored to your moral power. That is everything,—your education, your character, your wealth. Your moral superiority will have its natural and legitimate influence over the negroes. The Government will no longer restrain you. The Northern people will no longer suspect you. Nature will resume her laws and mind will govern. All this will give you strength, stability and prosperity. Nothing else can; and the man or party who attempts to delude you into a rejection of the Congressional mode of return is alike hostile and hypocritical." If the South has any conservative friends this is the language should be held.

One thing more I will say to our opponents of whatever name or kind. The Republican Party has been content in 1867 to be defensive, and rather look on at the effect of its measures. It will be so no longer. This is the year 1868. It will be aggressive, assailant, vigorous and determined. The disloyalty of sympathizers with rebellion; the hypocrisy of those who, while professing regard for the Union, are trying to keep the Confederate States out; the ignorance of those who call the acts of Congress unconstitutional; the pretenders to financial skill; the repudiators of public credit; all will be met with the indignation of patriots and the arguments of statesmen. The clarion notes of MORTON and of BINGHAM are already sounding to victory, and soon the hosts of Israel will be gathered to their final victory over the Philistines.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA.

Progress of Reconstruction—Fixing Up the Governorship—Almost Another Duel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday Feb. 5, 1868.

The morning hour was as usual exhausted in offering resolutions, the most important of which was the following:

"That no county, city, town, township or district, shall, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, become a stockholder in any joint company, corporation or association whatever, or raise money for, or loan its credit, in aid of any such company, corporation or association."

This was offered by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and proposed to be incorporated in the Constitution, as a clause of their report. It is another blow aimed at internal improvements.

TUKEY'S PER DIEM.

There was another long discussion over the vexed question of TUKEY's pay for contesting Mr. SOUTHOLD's seat in the Convention. During the debate, Mr. GIBSON asked Mr. CLEMENTS, who was battling for TUKEY's eight dollars a day, whether, if a contestant were to say, "he expected to get his seat because he had friends enough in the House to pull him through right or wrong," he would advocate his claim. Mr. CLEMENTS said he certainly would not. Mr. GIBSON said he understood that TUKEY had given utterance to such a declaration. Besides, he was a registering officer and had his tickets printed before he resigned. The matter was again postponed, after occupying an hour's time before the Convention.

RICHMOND DELEGATES.

The remainder of the forenoon session was taken up in discussing the rather late in the day question raised by the delegates themselves, and not by contestants, as to who were entitled to seats in the Convention from Richmond—the Hunnicutt ticket or the Marmaduke-Johnson ticket. It was contended that in deference to Gen. SCHOFIELD, who had ordered the census of Monroe Ward to be taken, where the alleged frauds which returned the Radical ticket were supposed to have been perpetrated, an investigation should be made. A motion to lay the matter on the table as frivolous, was lost by a vote of 10 to 69.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The report of Committee on the Executive Department was again taken up, and the third section, as amended the previous day, requiring the Governor to have acquired a residence of five years, was rejected.

Mr. PORTER then offered as a substitute for the rejected section that he be required to be a citizen of the State and United States for two years, and advocated it in a long speech. His arguments the general reader can readily guess. He has not been much longer than that a citizen of the State himself, and there are many more prominent aspirants for office in the same condition.

ANOTHER ROW.

About this time another personal difficulty occurred, which came very near leading to a fight; the only thing that prevented was the fact that one of the parties got locked out of the House, while the other was locked in. Your correspondent not expecting a fight, did not catch the offensive remark made by Mr. PLATTE, (Radical) from Petersburg; but he did hear Mr. J. C. GIBSON, one of the fire-eating Conservatives, reply: "I was not talking to you, Sir."

Mr. PLATTE—But I was talking to you.

Mr. GIBSON—I have the right, and intend to endeavor to preserve order in the House, and protect its members.

Mr. PLATTE—If the gentleman wants to espouse the quarrels of other folks I have no objection to quarreling with him.

Mr. GIBSON—If the gentleman wants to quarrel with me I am ready for him.

(Great commotion in the House and sensation in the colored galleries. All prepare to dodge the bullets.)

Mr. PLATTE—And I am ready for you, too; and in any way; and if you will step out I will give you what you want.

Mr. GIBSON took his seat and remained quiet until order was restored. He then wrote a note, sent it to Mr. PLATTE by Mr. FRENCH, and at once got up and walked out of the hall. Mr. PLATTE, when he read the note, turned pale with rage and made for the door; but cries of "Stop him!" "Stop him!" were raised, and some twenty members rushed to the door, which had been closed and double-bolted, and PLATTE was prevented from joining in mortal combat with the pugnacious Conservative, who awaited him outside. He was induced to return to his seat, and quiet once again reigned throughout the antique halls which erst have resounded with the eloquence of a Henry and the logic of a Marshall.

The Executive question was again taken up in consideration, Mr. THOMAS having offered a substitute for PORTER's proposed third section, stipulating that the Executive shall be thirty-five years old and twenty years a resident of the United States, and that the section shall not be so construed as to exclude any person born in the United States who has lived five years in the State. Both of these substitutes were referred to the Committee.

The fourth section, requiring the Governor to reside at the seat of government, and fixing his salary at $5,000 per annum, was adopted without debate, and the office is not considered a "fat" one at that price.

In the fifth section, to the clause giving the Executive the pardoning power, Mr. ALLEN offered an amendment allowing the Governor to remove certain political disabilities from persons pardoned. Mr. PORTER said it was unnecessary, as a pardon carried with it such removal.

Mr. CLEMENTS thought if there was any discrimination made, it should be in favor of the man who served out his time rather than of him who was pardoned.

The following was offered as a substitute to the section:

"The Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and the Attorney-General, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor shall be one, may, upon such conditions and with such limitations and restrictions as they may think proper, remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishments and grant pardons after conviction, in all cases except treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons."

The supper hour having arrived, the Convention completed its forty-third day's work. KAPPA.

Carrying the Gospel to the Poor.

The earnest laborers among the tenement-houses have their hands and their hearts full at this inclement season. The dullness of trade, the stoppage of manufacturing, and the protracted cold have thrown many mechanics, clerks and laborers out of employment. And the faithful, earnest, devoted men and women who go about day and night among the poor and unfortunate are real burden-bearers. They seek by sympathy, and counsel, and practical kindness, to alleviate the suffering they are constantly witnessing. They freely take upon their own hearts the burden of sorrow and care that are intrusted to them by the poor people, who long for a generous friend to whom they can tell their griefs.

The missionaries of the New-York City Mission are most careful in discriminating the character of all who apply for relief, and make a judicious use of the charities put into their hands for disbursement. And this season has been marked by increased attendance upon the various mission services. There are 100 meetings weekly held by the missionaries of the New-York City Mission, and many of those are of great interest. Tea-meetings have also been held to the great satisfaction and delight of the people. Popular weekly lectures by Rev. Drs. CROSBY, SCHAFF and PRIME, and Rev. Messrs. BURCHARD and MINGINS, and Messrs. HORACE GREELEY, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, GEORGE H. STUART, and others, have been instituted, and are accomplishing much good.

One of our leading musicians has generously volunteered to get up a series of first-class musical entertainments for the gratification and encouragement of these mission congregations. And so, in various ways, the Executive Committee of the New-York City Mission are seeking to carry forward the enterprise of practical Christianity in which they are engaged, they only need the zealous coöperation and liberal support of the Christian and charitable community to insure the successful working of their plans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn of those Opposed to its Repeal—Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator O'Donnell, Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Others.

A large meeting of those opposed to the repeal of the Excise law, was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. Shortly after 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON took the chair, and introduced Rev. T. L. CUYLER, who said he thanked God that he had already had two opportunities to defend that most admirable Excise law which they now felt was imperilled, and in its peril they saw great evil to the country. Whatever elevated a part elevated the whole, and whatever degraded a part degraded the whole. This law was now in imminent peril, and if it should go down it did not do so with the connivance of the Temperance Association. It was a fair and beneficial law, and therefore they advocated and defended it. Twelve years ago the laws were passed, and the Excise Board were given large powers, which was very right. Since its passage 2,400 shops had been shut up. Accompanied by Rev. NEWMAN HALL, he had recently visited some of those gin-shops and was told by the keepers there that since the passage of the law their business had been ruined. Happy was he to have heard so. It was no loss that 2,400 of the vilest haunts of harlotry and vice should be irrevocably shut up. The Metropolitan Police could order a person, and very properly too, to take the ice from before one's door, and it was only right that they should have equal powers in ordering the shutting up of magazines, of pauperism and crime and debt.

Mr. JOHN N. STEARNS moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Excise Law, passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 14, 1866, has been in active operation about fourteen months, decreasing the number of arrests for intoxication on Sunday more than one-half, promoting good order, sound morals and quiet Sabbaths—and

Whereas, The law has been violently assailed by many, and strenuous efforts are being made in the present Legislature to repeal or modify it in the interests of the liquor traffic, and once more open the Christian Sabbath to desecration, drunkenness and disorderly proceedings; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly protest in the name of the citizens of Brooklyn against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise Law, or any modification of its restrictive provisions, and we call upon Christian men, philanthropists, and all good citizens, to unite in resisting the attempt to break down the barriers to temperance and involve the Sabbath in ruin and disorder.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the Governor and members of the Legislature of this State to heed the many strong petitions sent by the best citizens of the Metropolitan District, and by thousands of those most interested in the maintenance of the Excise Law, that no change or alteration in the present law that shall decrease its efficiency be permitted.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The President then briefly introduced Senator JOHN O'DONNELL, "the author of the Excise law." Senator O'DONNELL said this meeting was an omen of good; a sign that the people of Brooklyn would do their utmost in the sustainment of the Excise law. He flattered himself that he had done his part toward the passing and maintenance of that law. The Legislature of 1864 was the the most corrupt and venal body that ever assembled in the State of New-York, provided they believed the newspapers. It was said that half a million dollars could secure the repeal of the law, and by this little transaction the distillers could save 50 per cent. But this law was not repealed, and therefore how much they ought to be thankful to the Legislature. The great question at issue was, would the Metropolitan Excise Law be repealed this year? He had considered this subject deeply, and had come to the conclusion that total prohibition was possible in New-York. He believed not only in the practicability of prohibition, but in the necessity. But while he was in favor of prohibition he was not in favor of immediate prohibition. He would have them go step by step until they had arrived at the top of the ladder—total prohibition. A year ago he stood before the New-York State Temperance Society. There were not four men in the last Senate that would vote directly for the repeal of the Excise Law. He wished he could give such cheering intelligence to-night. Political parties and politicians sought to use the Excise law for their own selfish interests. The cry for repeal came from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. There were leaders of the Republican Party in the metropolitan district that advised the repeal or modification of the Excise law because it had hurt the party, for there were a large number of Germans in both cities. He denied that the party had lost by the Excise law 1,000 German votes, and he believed by it the party had gained over 2,000 votes. But was there any truth in the story of this great loss? In 1860 the Republican Party elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the vote then in the City and County was 33,000. In the next election, when Gen. WADSWORTH was candidate for the Governor of the State, the vote was only 22,000. If the New-York Excise law had passed in 1860 politicians would have given you the German vote, and that was 11,000. Questions gradually rose by which persons changed parties. In 1863 the vote was 23,000, but in 1864, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected the second time, it was 36,000, plainly showing that there were national influences at work. In 1865 the Republican vote was 28,000, and in 1866 it rose again to 33,000. In 1867 there was a decrease of 7,000 votes. He submitted, with these figures, some other influence might have caused the falling off of the vote besides the Excise law. He found that the NEW-YORK TIMES and others admitted there was a falling off of the Republican vote in 1867. Some of those who did not vote the Republican ticket were Conservatives, anti-commission men, and others who deserted because of the corruption of the last Legislature. Add them altogether, and take them from those 7,000 lost by the Republican Party, and where were the Germans? He would wish to speak a few words of advice to the Democrats. He was recently speaking to a man who told him the Republicans lost 20,000 because of the passage of the Excise law; but no matter what the loss, he did not believe it was right for a party totally itself to a rum power for the sake of saving a few German votes. To the Democratic Party he would say that there were in the State 30,000 Sons of Temperance, 400 lodges of Good Templars, and a vast number of others who were unsworn, and he would ask them could they afford to lose that element in the country, for lose it they would if they inscribed on their banners rum and the Continental Sabbath. Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR next spoke touchingly and eloquently on the subject of temperance.

Rev. Dr. PORTER, of London, made a few observations, and at their conclusion,

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER made his appearance. He was very warmly received, and spoke at considerable length. With regard to the licensing of places for the sale of intoxicating drinks he thought the time might come when prohibition would be the principle and the practice. There was no truth more susceptible of demonstration than the right of a community to prevent the making of crime in its midst, and facts showed that liquor dealers were the godfathers of crime, the manufacturers of mischief. He would not say they intended this mischief, but it was simply a concomitant and the inevitable effect of their business. The community had a right to defend its good laws, and the citizens the safety of its young men and maidens, by doing their utmost in the prohibition of that monster traffic in intoxicating drinks. Whatever carried with it the approbation of the worst men in the community was a bad policy, and any system which arrayed against it the men who were making their interests out of the depression of the morals of the public; any system which raised an outcry from this whole class of men was good. He liked to preach to sinners, and when the Legislature undertook to circumscribe the mischief of wicked men he would like to see the wicked men squirm. The question was, would they stand by the legislators who were in favor of those excellent Excise laws. Albany was a place of great purity [laughter,] eminent for disinterestedness, where moral considerations had supreme sway [laughter;] where men acted as the conscience dictated. Too often the men who went to Albany were sent by a great many temperance men; against their further doing so he should raise his voice. They were householders and citizens, and had no interests in the debauching of young men, but had every interest in maintaining integrity, in toning the law and making it efficient, and that course of policy only should be adopted which tended to make men sober, honest and faithful. There was not a mechanic or merchant that was not pecuniarily interested in the moral tone of young men, and this moral tone was produced by the making and enforcing of good laws, such as the Excise law. There was not a father or mother present that did not fear the use of intoxicating drinks by their children. Although liquor-dealers were in a bad business, he would say nothing of them. Though they made a bad living in a bad business, that was no reason why they should be fanatically persecuted; but where a man so continued in a bad business, he was not injured because a person wishing to save himself did not visit that gentleman. A man was not to injure his property to give business to the plasterer or mechanic. In their efforts toward the passage of this law they were merely attempting to make Brooklyn not merely the paradise of ministers of churches, but the paradise of pure men. He would wish to see in Brooklyn the laboring class owners in fee of their houses—something reproduced similar to that already existing in Philadelphia, where the laborers owned the roofs which covered them. All the injuries to the working people of Brooklyn lay in intoxicating drinks, and anything which abated that nuisance deserved the utmost consideration. A great many did not believe in temperance men or lecturers, but if they were to be spoken to and asked what was the matter with so-and-so, it would be found whisky had something to do with it. As a man of common sense he should say that no person ought to look on quietly and see a man injuring himself. How many men were drained in their sight without groaning, sighing, or lifting a hand, which was God's javelin in the hands of the Republicans to kill the devil with. The people should declare war against rum and all its advocates. They would fight the coming battle to the very end. If the law passed through the Legislature, on their heads be the responsibility. The Temperance Association would do its utmost in the good work of prohibiting the sale of that liquor which destroyed so many citizens, a discontinuance in the use of which would make the poor man richer and the industrious man more full of his industry, and save the young men of the city from a degradation to which they would ultimately come.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's address he was loudly applauded, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The New-York Sunday-School Institute.

The closing exercises of the twenty-second annual session of the New-York Sunday-school Institute, were held last evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. RALPH WELLS presided, and Prof. PHILIP PHILLIPS led the musical services. The building was crowded, as usual. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of the Congregational Church, offered prayer, and then presented briefly a few facts with reference to the moral condition of our City. In doing this, he said, that there are only about 15,000 out of the 800,000 dwellers in New-York who occupy entire houses—many of the remainder live in cellars and garrets. There are 8,000 dram-shops, and upward of 1,500 professional thieves, and 3,500 emissaries of Satan who support themselves upon the gains of the prostitution of womanhood. There are less than 250 Protestant Evangelical Churches, presided over by as many active pastors. For the support of these churches only $1,500,000 are expended annually, while nearly $7,000,000 are spent in places of public amusement. The speaker then appealed to the audience to pray for the improvement of the moral condition of the metropolis.

The appeal was responded to by Mr. RICHARD AMERMAN, Mr. JOHN R. MORRIS and other gentlemen, who fervently offered petitions to the Almighty to bless the work of evangelizing the city.

Rev. ROBERT LOWRY then delivered a short lecture on "The Journeys of Jesus," illustrating it upon the black-boards. Short addresses were delivered by Revs. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Baptist; Thos. Street, Presbyterian; Stephen D. Brown, Methodist; S. H. Ganse, D. D., Reformed Dutch, and H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Episcopal.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Institute are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to RALPH WELLS, Esq., for the signal ability displayed by him in conducting its sessions; also to the choir of the church, to Prof. PHILIP PHILLIPS and to HORACE GULICK, Esq., for the skillful direction of the music; and to all those warm friends of the Sabbath-school cause who, by their practical and instructive addresses and teachings, have rendered these meetings so profitable to workers for Christ.

Resolved, That to the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church we are greatly indebted for the wide good-will and Christian liberality manifested by them in tendering the use of their costly and beautiful edifice.

Resolved, That we appreciate the kindness of the secular and religious Press in giving publicity to these meetings free of charge.

The closing address was delivered by the Chairman, Mr. WELLS—after which the session was adjourned,

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BAD CUSTOMER.

On Thursday evening one CHAS. HYMANN sat down to a table in the Continental Hotel restaurant, No. 442 Broadway, and after eating his supper received a check for 45 cents. Before leaving HYMANN ensconced himself at another table and ordered more refreshments of the value of ten cents. He then presented the smaller check and kept the other in his pocket. As the fraud was detected he was arrested, and the magistrate yesterday locked him up for trial.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

LUCIEN ALBETES, an Italian music teacher, residing at No. 80 University-place, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of false pretences. In his affidavit ISAAC SIEPPIELEI, the complainant, states that during last June the accused induced him to engage in the whisky business as a special partner in the firm of ALBETES & STEFFONONI, paying in the sum of $12,000. ALBETES represented the firm to be doing a good business, having an indebtedness of not over $4,000, and they were worth $15,000, and had bills receivable for $2,800. It was on these representations that the complainant paid the money for his share. He subsequently ascertained that ALBETES' statements were false, as the firm was insolvent and their property mortgaged. The accused was held for examination, and allowed to give bail in the sum of $5,000.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLAR.

DAVID D. ELSTON, of Nos. 205 and 207 East Twenty-second-street, premises occupied as a skate factory, stated in his complaint that on the night of the 20th of December last the factory was burglariously entered by forcing one of the front windows, and fifty-five pairs of skates valued at $300 were stolen. No clue to the guilty party was obtained for some time, but at length a boy, PATRICK BURNS, working in the factory, stated that his uncle, JAMES LOGAN, had entertered the factory and carried away the skates in a bag. LOGAN was then hunted up and one of the pairs of stolen skates was found in his possession. As he made contradictory statements of the manner in which he had obtained the skates, he was arrested by Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and committed for examination.

CONFIDENCE OPERATIONS.

THOMAS J. HARVEY, a middle-aged man, of genteel appearance, was arraigned upon two charges of false pretences, preferred by SAMUEL J. TYLER, No. 402 Bowery, and JOHN GRIFFITHS, No. 104 Wall-street. In each instance he had gone to the complainants' with a check purporting to be drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank by W. J. RICE, in the first instance for $100, and in the latter for $95. By representing the checks as genuine and perfectly good he had succeeded in obtaining the amount for which they called. The checks being subsequently presented at the bank were pronounced worthless, no such person as the purported drawer having any account there. HARVEY was then and there arrested and committed for examination.

AN INCREDULOUS PRISONER.

LUDWIG BORRMANN, No. 410 Sixth-avenue, says that yesterday, being in the back room, he saw two negroes enter his store, one of whom snatched a piece of cloth valued at $50, whereupon the two ran away. BORRMANN gave chase after the one with the cloth, and caught him in Lexington-avenue. The prisoner gave the name of THOMAS JOHNSTON, and being arraigned, gave a very different version of the affair. He said: "It's all a mistake; de oder nigger was dar when I went in, and he done stole the cloth, but I didn't dare stop him cause he was big enough to eat me up." Notwithstanding this satisfactory explanation, JOHNSTON was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.

Officer GREEN, of the Seventh Precinct, on the 20th of November was assisting to escort a number of prisoners to Blackwell's Island. The steamer had arrived at the Penitentiary landing, and the officer was in the midst of the prisoners crowded about the gangway, when one of them, JOHN HANNON, was seen by JOHN WILLS, one of the keepers, while in the act of leaving the boat, to snatch GREEN's watch from his pocket and wrench it from the chain. HANNON was searched the moment he reached shore, but the watch was not found, as he had doubtless dropped it into the river while on the gangway. Yesterday his term in the Penitentiary having expired, he was arrested for the crime committed at its doors, and was sent to prison in default of $500 bail to await trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST BARKEEPER.

JOHN STROHM, of No. 74 East Fourth-street, made a complaint, alleging that on the 23d of August last he engaged CHARLES FORSTER as a barkeeper. On the following day, about noon, he left his new employe alone, and was gone about ten minutes. On his return, he found that one of the drawers of the counter had been forced open and a watch chain and jewelry worth $170, and $210 in money stolen. FORSTER had also left during his absence, and has not since returned. Hearing that FORSTER was at Astoria, he made the complaint, and a warrant for the arrest of FORSTER was placed in the hands of Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE—FIREMEN INJURED.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the frame building No. 514 Third-avenue, occupied by NICHOLAS CREAMER, a blacksmith, and FRANK BEYER, a wheelwright. The fire raged in the upper part of the building, and destroyed the roof, which fell in, and carried with it ROBERT KING, Foreman of Truck No. 7, and DENNIS SULLIVAN and FRANK L. CRAFT, members of Truck Company No. 2. Their comrades promptly rescued the imperiled men, who were extricated, and found only slightly injured. The fire was subdued with a loss to CREAMER on stock of $500. The loss is not covered by insurance. BEYER suffered to the extent of $200, but has a policy for $300 in the Phoenix Insurance Company. The damage to the building, which is owned by the Poster Estate, was not estimated, but is no doubt heavy.

WOOD-HANGINGS.—There is now on exhibition at No. 179 Broadway, specimens of wood-hangings, intended as a substitute for paper-hangings and tapestry. These specimens are taken from different kinds of wood, including white, bird's-eye, birch, chestnut, ash, cherry, black walnut, mahogany and rosewood, and so blended with each other as to give a very fine effect. The inventor claims that the wood will not crack or split in using, and when on the walls, will stand like solid work. The article, when ready for use, is very thin, and a log measuring 24 inches in diameter will make 125 rolls containing 35 square feet each. One machine will shave two rolls per minute.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Yesterday, Collector BLAKE, of the Seventh District, seized an illicit distillery in the basement of the house, No. 440 East Twelfth-street. The officers found the doors locked, and the shutters up and covered with muslin. They knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Receiving no reply, they forced an entrance and discovered six hogsheads of mash and a 30-gallon copper still in full operation. One man, who was at work on the premises, was arrested and sent to the District-Attorney's office.

BALL OF THE SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE.—The second annual ball of this Society took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The Society was organized a few years ago by some of our prominent *restaurateurs*, and a ball is given every year, the proceeds of which are distributed among the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Society. The ball of last evening was well attended. The supper, which was furnished by the members of the Society, was admirably prepared, and from the vigorous attacks made upon it its excellence appeared to be fully appreciated.

YACHTING.—At the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, Thursday, the following officers were unanimously reëlected: Commodore, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, *Phantom*; Vice-Commodore, James G. Bennett, Jr., *Dauntless*; Rear-Commodore, Lloyd Phoenix, *Widgeon*; Secretary, Hamilton Morton; Treasurer, Robert S. Hone; Measurer, Alfred W. Craven; Regatta Committee, George L. Schuyler, Fletcher Westray, Robert G. Remsen.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening a delightful tableau and musical entertainment were given at the schoolroom of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. The programme comprised some of the choicest selections of music, and the tableaux were, in every respect, a complete success.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon an infant seven months old, the daughter of D. KELLY, living at No. 506 West Twenty-seventh-street, fell out of bed and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LOW WATER IN THE RIVER.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the water in the East River was rendered so low by the strong westerly wind and the ebb tide that an entire stop was put to cart travel at the Fulton Ferry. Two boats were taken off this line and put on the Catharine and Wall-street Ferries. Much ice had collected under the bridges, preventing their being lowered sufficiently to permit vehicles being landed at the Brooklyn side. To prevent accidents and confusion a rope was extended from the gentlemen's room to the central ticket box, and policemen were stationed to keep the crowd from rushing on board the boats before the passengers had clambered up the steep bridges, which they reached by means of long gang-planks. The guards of the boats were so low as to be beneath the planks that fend them off from the spiles. The ferry-boat *Columbia* was unable to get near enough the bridge to unload, and went to the Montague Ferry, where she succeeded in reaching the bridge after four trials to crush through the ice. The teams were about an hour and a half in crossing the river. The ice in the docks along the river was on the mud, as were also the canal-boats in JEWELL's dock, foot of Fulton-street. It is a great while since the water was so low before.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITORS.—The second meeting of depositors in the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank was held last night at Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D. The meeting was not so numerously attended as on the night of the 31st of January, but the excitement was just as great. In the absence of Judge THOMPSON, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX took the chair. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to look to the interests of depositors was called upon to report, when Dr. WREN submitted the draft of a petition to Mr. HURLBURD, Comptroller of the Treasury, asking him to direct the distribution of the $645,000 already in the hands of the Government, belonging to the depositors. After an acrimonious debate, it was decided to elect a committee to take the petition to Washington, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed members thereof: Dr. WREN, ADOLPH BAKER and EDWARD GATESON. The meeting then adjourned.

THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN H. BACHE.—The inquest in the case of BENJ. H. BACHE was held Thursday night at the City Hospital by Coroner SMITH. ANNA GRAHAM, the affianced of the deceased, and ELIZABETH GRAHAM, mother of ANNA, testified that BACHE had been always pleasant and cheerful, and that on the night of the occurrence he was laughing and joking as usual. When the accident occurred he was flourishing a revolver, and had just asked Miss GRAHAM in a playful tone to shoot him. In flourishing the pistol over his head it exploded, and the ball entered his brain and caused his death after four or five days of suffering. The jury rendered the following verdict: "BENJAMIN H. BACHE came to his death by accidentally being shot while carelessly and foolishly handling a pistol on the night of the 29th of January, 1868." The body was interred in the hospital grounds.

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN 1867.—The number of buildings erected last year is 1,650, of which 12 are factories, 5 are breweries, 1 is a sugar refinery, 5 are storehouses, and the remainder dwelling-houses. The assessed value of these buildings is $3,580,600. The largest number were erected in the Ninth Ward—354; the smallest in the Second Ward—1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 7—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93½ for money and account.

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞@71⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	87½
Erie Railway Shares	47½

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 7—5 P. M.

The Bourse is weak, and Rentes closed at a decline.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 7—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port	8d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	8⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton afloat on its way to England is estimated at 238,000 bales, of which 135,000 bales are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—There is a better feeling in the Corn market; Mixed Western Corn, 3d. higher, closing at 43s. ⅌ quarter. Wheat unchanged.

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of all kinds unchanged from last quotations.

ANTWERP, Friday, Feb. 7—P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed heavy; Standard White, 39 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 7—5 P. M.

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester to-day are favorable. The market for Goods and Yarns was active and buoyant.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 7—5 P. M.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Spring Extras, $8 75@$10. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet, $2 07½@$2 08; No. 2 advanced 1c. @1½c., $2 02¾@$2 03. NEW CORN steady at 81½c.; Old CORN quiet at 84c. OATS steady at 57c.@57½c. RYE quiet and lower at 53½c.@58c. BARLEY quiet; $2 05 for No. 2; $1 73@$1 75 for rejected. PROVISIONS very quiet. MESS PORK nominal at $21. CUT MEATS quiet and nominal. ROUGH SIDES, 9½c. GREEN MEATS firmer. HAMS, from dressed hogs, 11¾c.@12½c. LARD firm at 13¾c. for Prime; 13c. for No. 1. DRESSED HOGS quiet and firm at $8 25@$9, dividing at 200 lbs., and $8@$8 25, dividing at 100 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm; $6 12½@$6 85 for light; $7@$8 25 for fair to good. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 75@$7 50 for light good Steers. SHEEP closed active at $4 25@$5. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Dressed Hogs, 3,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Dressed Hogs, 1,900 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

COTTON active; sales to-day 8,500 bales; Middling, 18c.@18½c.; receipts, 3,397 bales; exports, 5,129 bales; sales of the week, 29,300 bales; receipts, 31,297 bales; exports, coastwise, 9,878 bales; foreign, 8,884 bales; stock, 100,034 bales. SUGAR advanced ¼c.@½c.; Fair, 13¼c.@14c.; Yellow Clarified, 15¾. MOLASSES active; Prime to choice, 80c.@90c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10 75@$11. CORN firm at 96c.@$1. OATS quiet and firm at 84c.@85c. PORK scarce and advanced; sales at $25@$25 25. LARD—Tierces 14¼c.; keg, 16c. BACON scarce; Shoulders retailing at 11½c. Rib, 13¾; Clear Sides, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 152@153¼. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ⅌ cent discount.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 7.

FLOUR is in better demand and market steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 1,200 bushel; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 45. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels Old No. 1 Illinois at $1 28. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and little doing; No. 2 Spring sold at $2 18; Winter held at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 1. CORN quiet and unchanged; Shelled held at 90c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY firm at $2 35@$2 40. OATS unchanged. COTTON active and advancing at 18¼c. for Middling. WHISKY dull and nominal. MESS PORK dull at $21 75@$22 for new. BACON 9¾c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Sides and Clear Sides. LARD out of market; prime Leaf held at 14c.; Country sold at 13½c. Gold, 141¾, buying.

TOLEDO, Friday, Feb. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 2½c.; sales Amber Michigan at $2 62½. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 87½c.@88c., and for April at 93c.@95c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 65c.; No. 2 at 64c. RYE at $1 52½c., offered. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 25c.@$9.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 16,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN dull; sales 2 cars new, on the track, at $1 06@$1 07. OATS dull and nominal at 74c., for Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and DRESSED HOGS unchanged. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 7.

FLOUR quiet; Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT very quiet at $2 50@$2 70 for ordinary to choice Shipping. Legal tenders, 71¼.

[Advertisement.]

GEORGE WILKINSON, Esq., reports that on Monday night last his house was saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. A window was broken open, the alarm given and the burglars pursued but not captured.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms? Oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness. Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 1 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 03	Sun sets	5 26	Moon rises	6 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 33	Gov. Island	8 22	Hell Gate	9 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships Lord Brougham, (Hamb.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg, H. W. O. Edye; American Eagle, Moore, Liverpool, Morgan & Tinker; Rangoon, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Eliza Barrs, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey.

Brigs Chief, (Br.,) Bartaby, Cadiz and Lisbon, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Thomas Foulke; George Wheelwright, (Br.,) Wolf, Liverpool, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Maria White, Bryant, Rosario, H. W. Loud & Co.

Schooners H. M. White, McRea, Providence, Jed Frye & Co.; D. W. Sanders, Wicks, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; W. H. Thorndike, Hill, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Cobb, Farrell, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Clara, Mulford, Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

Arrived.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., Feb. 3, via Hatteras Inlet 4th, with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Left at Hatteras Inlet, steamer James T. Brady, put in for a harbor; everything all right—wished to be reported.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Jan. 30, and Havana Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained 30 hours at Havana on account of bad weather.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, Foo Chow Oct. 26, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angiers Nov. 12, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 21; crossed the equator Jan. 17, in lon. 36 30. No date, in Java Sea, spoke Br. bark Stanley, from Amoy for New-York, 25 ds. out. Feb. 7, in furling sails, nine of the crew had their hands and feet frost-bitten.

Brig Rush, Petty, Demerara 20 ds., via Hampton Roads 5th inst., with sugar to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; put into Hampton Roads short of water.

Schr. Sarah H. Merrill, (of Gloucester,) Benson, St. Pierre, Mart., Jan. 22, with sugar to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 31, lat. 31 45, lon. 74, saw a fishing-built schooner lying to, bulwarks painted green, of about 90 tons burden, having at the time heavy squalls and rain; took her to be a fruiter, bound north. Feb. 4, saw at anchor under Cape Hatteras, schr. Calvin S. Edwards, of and for Philadelphia from Porto Rico.

Schr. Jane Emson, (of Keyport,) Van Olief, New-Orleans 23 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Veto, (tern,) Davis, Indianola, Texas, 19 ds., with cotton to A. H. Woodhull & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nason, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. E. Waterman, Edgell, Baltimore.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. WIND—At sunset a gale, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, for Charleston. Ship Quebec, for Liverpool. Also sailed from Sandy Hook—U. S. steamer Wampanoag.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Jennie Cushman, from Muscat via Cape Ann, where she was ashore.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7—Arr. bark Noradboen, from Cardiff; schr. G. S. Spencer, from Cardenas for Philadelphia; schr. A. Dunn, from Cardenas for New-York; schrs. Azelda and Laura, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamship Moneka, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Edward Rich, Tanjers, for Boston; Nil Desperandum, do. do.; Eastern Light, do. do.; Addie Osborn, Virginia, for Boston; Juneatta, Boston, for St. Mark's, W. I.; Nellie C. Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. Woodbury, Portland for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7—Sld. steamships Mary Sanford and W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Carrie Melville—schr., Watts, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, Feb. 1, lat. 35 52, lon. 76 26.

Fleetwing—ship, hence for San Francisco, Jan. 13, lat. 35 52, lon. 76 26.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Pierre, Mart., Jan. 22, schrs. Maggie Mulvey, Guiding Star, and Herbert, (of Nova Scotia,) discharged; schr. Carrie Clark would sail Jan. 23 for Cayman.

POPULAR RESPONSE.

To the Grand Movement to Erect the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

We have read the grand proposal: Matter, manner, all are right,
And our spirits leap to succor all the heroes of the fight.
Heroes, who were there disabled, but whose giant courage gave
Still the great, Old Flag of Union, to the land and to the wave.
Aye, preserved its glory, floating over every anxious home
Grandly, as when first its Eagle took the Constitution's dome.
Yes, our spirits *leap* to succor! What! shall we contented be
Laurels only on their foreheads in the coming years to see?
No! Their wounds shall have sweet solace; want shall never murder frames
That for sacred Love of Country battled down the treason flames,
And the Gettysburg Asylum there forever more shall tower
Proving to God's wide Creation, union, gratitude and power,
O, that future enterprises may as honest, sacred, stand
As this one thus offering Prizes to the patriots of the Land;
Prizes, giving greenbacks, jewels, yachts, watches, brooches, rings,
Opulent with precious diamonds, and a hundred other things.
Then all fearless, ticket-buyers can like us "To Try," advance,
And in this life, and the future, never mourn they took a chance.
Onward, Festival of Music! till your triumph be no pause,
Never did harmonic genius thrill man in a better cause.
Henle Brothers, Herman, Genin, Randall, Rollins, Halpine—all,
With our pure melodious Thomas not in vain upon us call.
We will show by generous purchase not mere loud boaster's foam,
But that invalided soldiers shall possess a Nation Home.

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PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.		PART SECOND.	
1. Opening March, Greeting	MICHAELIS.	7. Overture, William Tell	ROSSINI.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment	DONIZETTI.	8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm	STRAUSS.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD	SULLIVAN.	{ Polka, Empire City	STRAUSS.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bombons	STRAUSS.	9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD	ARDITI.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer	LINDPAINTNER.	10. Romance from L'Eclair	HALEVY.
Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.		Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.	
6. Grand National Medley	C. KOPPITZ.	11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore	VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

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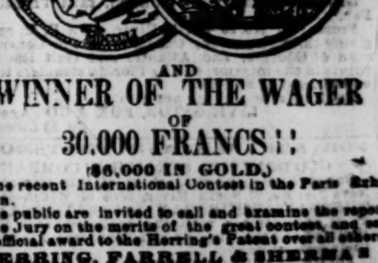

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